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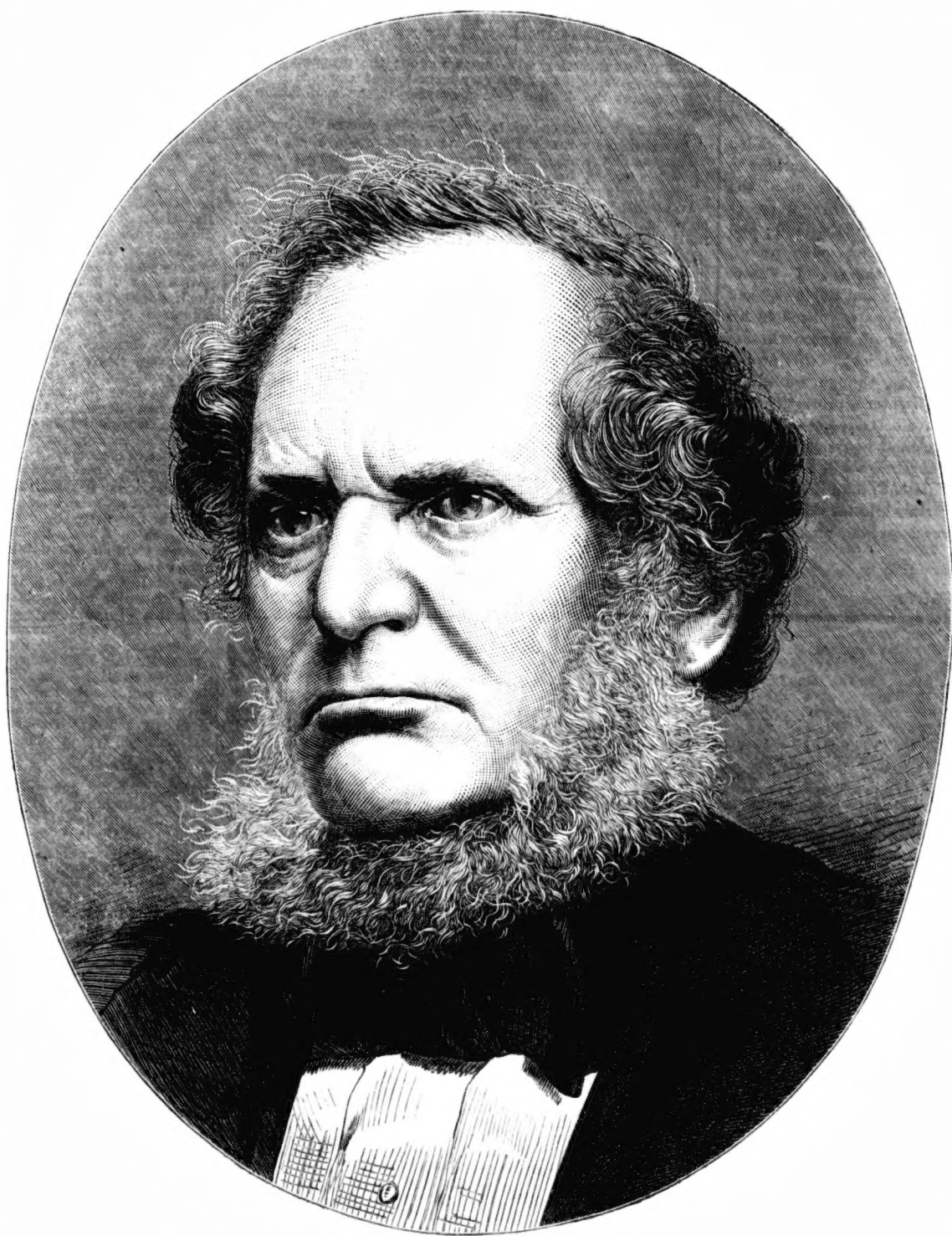
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1869.

PRICE 3D.—STAMPED 4D

THE CLERGY AND DR. TEMPLE.

THE clerical mind is just now greatly exercised and grievously troubled by the audacious proposal of Mr. Gladstone to make Dr. Temple a bishop; and some very curious manifestations of the idiosyncracies of the said clerical mind are being evoked thereby. We have, for instance, the two extreme parties in the Church, "the High Church men" and the "Evangelicals," uniting to denounce the scandal, as it is termed, of a man suspected of heterodox notions—and suspicion is all that can be alleged against Dr. Temple's opinions—being appointed to the post of a chief shepherd in the Church flock; we have men who are agreed upon nothing else agreeing to vituperate a brother clergyman whom they cannot prove to have done or said anything amiss; we have a work denounced as heterodoxical which has yet been declared by the highest judicial tribunals in the land to be quite consistent—at least, not at variance—with the teachings of the Church of England; we have foremost in this work of denunciation Dr. Pusey, a divine who is himself accused of something more than suspected non-orthodoxy, who has been suspended from his professorial functions therefore, and who is (not without good reason, perhaps) accused of perverting the doctrines of the Church and the minds of her ministers to a greater and more fatal extent than any man now living in England; we have large numbers of men who every Sunday inculcate from their pulpits the duty of obedience to the Powers that be—or who have vowed, as a condition of their holding the offices they do, to inculcate that duty—labouring, with all the power that in them lies, to stir up a section of their brethren to commit a breach of the law and to disregard the obligation they themselves lie under to yield obedience to the mandates of the Crown—that is, to the "Powers that be;" and we have gross misrepresentations of facts, and jaundiced misinterpretations of written words, which would be deemed disgraceful, if not criminal, if perpetrated by Barnet Fair horse-copers or City company mongers; but which, of course, are neither "uncommon nor held strange" when coming from clergymen, whose special mission in the world is to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and who affect to be actuated in all they say and do by a spirit of charity, brotherly kindness, and a single-minded desire to promote the glory of God and the welfare of humankind. We have, furthermore, other clergymen—such as Dr. McNeill, Dean of Ripon—denouncing both the denounced and the denouncer as hopelessly heretic, the only difference between them being that the one, Dr. Temple, is notoriously and all over leprously

foul, and therefore comparatively innocuous; while the other, Dr. Pusey, manages to conceal his leprous taint under his official robes, and is consequently more dangerous than "ten Dr. Temples. To quote another simile from the Dean of Ripon, the Church has before her two poison-cups; but the one (Dr. Temple) is openly and honestly labelled "poison," while the other (Dr. Pusey) conceals its fatal properties under the pleasing and tempting title of "syrup."



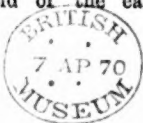
THE LATE EARL OF DUFFERIN.—(FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY S. A. WALKER AND CO.)

And as the latter is palpably the more insidious potion of the two, Dr. McNeill declines to come near it, even for the purpose of removing the former out of the reach of the inmates of the ecclesiastical sheepfold. In other words, the Dean of Ripon, though hating Dr. Temple and his alleged opinions with all the fervour of sacerdotal hatred, detests Dr. Pusey and his opinions so much more that he can in no wise co-operate with him in opposing the induction of the Head Master of Rugby School to the see of Exeter. We thus have revilings and re-revilings of clergymen by clergymen; and we may not inaptly paraphrase what was said of the early Christians, and exclaim,

"See how these Churchmen hate one another!" Not a very edifying spectacle this; but, as the exhibition of ecclesiastical rancour is neither rare nor novel, we may pass it by as one of those evil, inconsistent, and unseemly things incidental to the vain attempt to bind men's minds by creeds and formulas, and as inevitable where people claim the right to think for themselves, and cannot choose but exercise it, but are nevertheless intolerant of divergence of opinion. Into the theological controversy we care not to enter further than to put forth an emphatic protest against Dr. Pusey's demand—implied, if not distinctly expressed—that all men must think on religious questions as he thinks, and interpret Scripture as he interprets it, or lie under the ban of heresy. Such a claim is natural enough from the Pope and the Roman Catholic clergy; but it is utterly out of place in the mouth of a man who calls himself a member of a Protestant Church and holds the office of a teacher of Protestant doctrine, the very foundation of which doctrine is the right of private judgment—a right which Dr. Pusey denies, except to himself and those who agree with him. Dr. Pusey's proper place is clearly not in Oxford, but at Rome, whither some of his Tractarian coadjutors and many of his pupils have already gone, and towards which a still greater number are tending.

The Regius Professor of Divinity at Oxford declares that if such oppression as the making of men like Dr. Temple Bishops is to be practised on the Church, there is no course left for him and those who feel as he does but to "long, at any cost, for a severance from the iron hand of the State," and to fall back upon disestablishment. For our part, we are glad that Dr. Pusey is beginning to see that there may be worse things for a church than the "passing from a state of establishment to disestablishment" and the "loss of that influence which the title of the 'Church of the nation' conveys;" but we think he ought to have come to that conclusion long ago, and to have disestablished himself

a quarter of a century since, when his teaching was deemed so inconsistent with Church of England principles that his own University suspended him from the exercise of his professorial functions, and only restored him, as Dr. McNeill insinuates, on the understanding that he was to sin no more in the same way—an understanding which, whether it really existed or not, has certainly not been acted upon by the author of the "Eirenicon" and "Tract No. 90." Of all men, the cry of "heresy" and the charge of "contradicting the Church of England" come with the worst grace from Dr. Pusey. But, whatever his other shortcomings, we heartily congratulate the Rev. Professor on his



conversion to Voluntaryism, as announced in a letter published the other day, wherein he says:—"The Church in the United States has grown steadily, under all disadvantages, from the time that the aid of England was withdrawn and it was cast upon God. It was trampled in the dust, but gained strength by being crushed. Privations may but invigorate life, by the blessing of God. Corruption through our chief pastors must end in death." Amen! say we. That is just what we have been maintaining for years past; and if Dr. Pusey and his co-opinionists will shake the dust of State-Churchism, with the pay, privilege, prestige, power, and position it carries with it, from off their feet, they may be assured that they will gladly be endowed with all the liberty with which Voluntaryism can make them free.

But, nevertheless, while they continue officers of a State Church they must be content to bear the yoke and observe the conditions incident to that position. And one of these conditions is, that the clergy must bow to the mandates of the "supreme head of the Church" in England—that is, the Crown—and accept the nominations to bishoprics and benefices made in the name of that "supreme head." This may be disagreeable to some among the clergy, but it is unavoidable. There are always two parties to a compact, and mutual obligations in every arrangement between one man and another, and between one body and another. One party to a bargain cannot repudiate responsibilities while it retains advantages. The clergy, as representing the Church, have made a compact with the State, and they cannot be free and the State bound; they cannot continue to enjoy State aid and yet refuse to submit to State control; they cannot command the freedom of Dissenters and the privileges of Churchmen at one and the same time. It is in vain to set up the deliverances of Convocation—which is not a recognised authority in the State, whatever it may be in the Church—against the decisions of the legal judicatories of the land, which are the recognised and appointed interpreters of both civil and ecclesiastical law.

So, though Convocation has condemned the book called "Essays and Reviews," and thereby declared its authors to be heretics, the civil courts have acquitted them of the charge by deciding that that work contains nothing unreconcilable with the doctrines of the Church of England; and however vehemently Dr. Pusey and others may protest against Dr. Temple's appointment to the see of Exeter because he was a contributor to "Essays and Reviews," and has not formally repudiated the opinions advanced by his collaborators, Dr. Temple will be Bishop of Exeter whether the Chapter of the see obey her Majesty's *congé d'élire* or not. They may refuse to elect if they like, though we believe they will do no such thing, and so enter a protest against the nomination; but when they have protested they may go about their business, having accomplished nothing save showing their impotence; and the Crown will appoint Dr. Temple by virtue of Royal letters patent; and there will be an end of the matter. Is it worth while for the clergy to make all this fuss in order to reach so lame and impotent a conclusion?

LORD DERBY.

ONE of the most stately and graceful figures which have mingled in the political life of our time has been removed from it. Lord Derby is dead. At seven o'clock on Saturday morning he breathed his last at his residence, Knowsley Park, near Liverpool. The painful disease, which seems especially to run in the veins in which blue blood circulates, and to be one of the inheritances of an hereditary aristocracy, has from time to time withdrawn him from public life. It caused his retirement from office in 1868; and now its accumulated effects, acting upon a system worn out by its attacks and enfeebled by the approach of old age, have proved mortal.

The late Lord Derby was the representative of a family as old as English history, and the wearer of a peerage which goes back to the fifteenth century. Long before that time the house of Stanley had furnished "Captains" and "Kings" to the Isle of Man and Lord Deputies to Ireland. The battles of Bosworth, of Flodden Field, and of Worcester are events in its family history; and the well-known passages of Shakespeare and of Scott in which the name of Stanley figures are at one part of our national poetry and rank among the household words of Knowsley. The Stanleys have in old days made Kings, conspired against them, and died for them. In our time they have furnished their Sovereign with Prime Ministers and Secretaries of State. The doctrine of Horace, "*fortes creantur fortibus et bonis*," has seldom been more plausibly illustrated than in their family history the traditions and spirit of which very conspicuously, though unconsciously, influenced the career of the late Earl.

Edward Geoffrey Stanley, Earl of Derby, was born at Knowsley Park, in Lancashire, March 29, 1799. His father, who was heir-apparent to the Earldom of Derby, to which he afterwards succeeded, then bore the courtesy title of Lord Stanley. His mother was the daughter of the Rev. George Hornby. The grandfather of the late Lord Derby had married, in second nuptials, the celebrated actress Miss Farren; the line of descent, however, in the Peerage proceeds from the Earl's former union with a daughter of the Duke of Hamilton. The father of the late Earl was a strong Whig; but his tastes lay rather in the direction of natural history than politics. He was president of the Linnean and Zoological Societies; and the Derby Museum in Liverpool bears witness not only to his generosity and popular sympathy, but to his zeal, knowledge, and resources as a collector. The young Edward Stanley, whose career we are now reviewing, was educated first at Eton and afterwards at Christ Church, Oxford, where he was distinguished for his classical attainments, obtaining the Chancellor's Prize for a Latin poem on "Syracuse."

From the University to the House of Commons was then but a single step with men of Mr. Stanley's high rank and brilliant promise. In the year 1820, when he was barely of age, he was elected member for the now abolished and almost forgotten borough of Stockbridge, in Hants. It was the year of the accession of George IV., of the Cato-street conspiracy, of the Queen's trial and acquittal. Discontent, suffering, and agitation pervaded the country; and the Government met the evil by prosecutions for high treason and sedition. The gaols were full of honest reformers, and of dishonest demagogues and their dupes. Lord Liverpool's protracted Administration had still more than half a dozen years of life in it; and the policy of Eldon and Sidmouth was but imperfectly counteracted by the good sense of Peel and the generous impulses of Canning. The spectacle of sedition, and of demagogism practising on it, which met Mr. Stanley at the threshold of his career, had probably a good deal to do with the form which his

opinions ultimately assumed; though the seeds, now sown, did not germinate until later. For nearly four years he had the prudence to be a silent member; and the subject on which he first opened his lips was one not very congenial, it might have been thought, to his temperament or attractive to his ambition. It was the Manchester Gaslight Bill. The tact which, in choosing such a theme for his debut in the House of Commons, avoided the chances of a great oratorical failure, while declining the opportunity of a great success, showed a sound Parliamentary instinct. His success, however, even with this unpromising material, was indisputable. Hansard, which in those days was critical, praised the clearness and ability of the speech; and Sir James Mackintosh, with his usual generosity and discernment, paid his tribute of admiration to the young orator. In Mr. Stanley's second speech, in the same Session, he made the step from parochial to imperial topics. Mr. Hume, who in this matter, as in many others, was before his time, submitted a resolution to the House of Commons to the effect "that it is expedient to inquire whether the present Church Establishment of Ireland be not more than commensurate to the services to be performed, both as regards the number of persons employed and the incomes they receive." Mr. Stanley, little thinking that less than ten years later he himself, as a minister of the Crown, would carry the Church Temporalities Bill which gave effect to Mr. Hume's principle, opposed the motion to the uttermost, "in a speech," says the *Annual Register* of that year, "worthy of the cause which he defended, and of the heir of a house than which the country can boast of none more noble." He proved conclusively his pre-eminent ability as a debater, and gave ominous indication of his want of prescience as a statesman. The year 1825 was a blank in Mr. Stanley's oratorical career. Early in 1826 he distinguished himself by a speech which has often been quoted against him. On April 6, on the order for the third reading of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Bill, he moved that the bill be read the third time that day six months. "He would undertake," he said, "to show that the advantages of cheapness and rapidity which were expected from this bill would by no means result from it; and he speedily became lost in the maze of statistics by which he had satisfied himself of this consequence, and from which he drew the conclusion that 'the House was bound to interfere and prevent this mad and extravagant speculation from being carried into effect.' The House took a sounder view than Mr. Stanley of its obligations, and read the bill the third time by a majority of more than two to one. The effect upon the rent-roll of the Earls of Derby it would be difficult to compute. Considering his later attitude, it is interesting to find Mr. Stanley supporting with much fervour the proposal of Mr. Secretary Canning for a temporary relaxation of the corn laws in order to meet the distress then prevailing in the manufacturing districts.

At the general election of 1826 Mr. Stanley quitted the borough of Stockbridge for that of Preston, a constituency in which, by old custom, a suffrage practically universal existed. So numerous were the voters that in the year following his election Mr. Stanley was obliged to bring in a bill to alter the mode of taking the poll. "At present," he pleaded, "it was impossible that all the inhabitants could be polled." The evil was, however, unremedied until the Act of 1832 removed the difficulty by the expedient of a £10 franchise. The new Parliament formed an epoch in Mr. Stanley's political life. It witnessed the beginning of his official career. Early in 1827 Lord Liverpool and his long Ministry gave signs of wearing out together. When the proofs of the Premier's incapacity became glaring, Mr. Canning was called by a reluctant Sovereign to the place of First Minister. It is not necessary to relate in this place the intrigues of the period. The ultra-Tory section of the late Liverpool Cabinet withdrew from the new Ministry. The secession from Canning of the Duke of Wellington, Lord Eldon, Mr. Peel, and others, forced him to seek an alliance with the Whigs. Lord Goderich, Lord Dudley, and Lord Palmerston were induced to enter the reconstituted Government. Mr. Brougham, Mr. Tierney, and Sir Francis Burdett gave promise of independent support. Among the rising young politicians of Liberal opinions in the House of Commons Mr. Stanley was conspicuous, and Mr. Canning was naturally eager to enlist his services. He became Under-Secretary for the Colonies, with Lord Goderich for his immediate chief. When Mr. Canning died, a few months after his accession to office, Lord Goderich succeeded to the Premiership, Mr. Huskisson took the Colonial Department, and Mr. Stanley resigned office. He explained his reasons for doing so in a speech of remarkable ability, which it is curious now to look back upon. Mr. Stanley had no trust in the principles of the new Administration. He doubted their allegiance to a Liberal foreign policy, to free trade, and the Catholic claims. He implored them to put themselves in harmony with the spirit of the time. "I am convinced," he said, "that the old and stubborn spirit of Toryism is at last yielding to the liberality of the age—that the Tories of the old school, the sticklers for inveterate abuses under the name of the wisdom of our ancestors, the *laudatores temporis acti*, are giving way on all sides—that the spirit which supported the Holy Alliance, the friend of despotism rather than the advocate of struggling freedom, is hastening to the fate it merits, and that all its attendant evils are daily becoming matters which belong to history alone. I have hopes that the gentlemen who no longer than a year ago displayed so much ancient and exploded Toryism on their exclusion, with the recovery of their offices have recovered their good humour—that calm retirement and a summer's sojourn in the country have brought them to their senses, and have shown them how blind they were to the real interests of the country." It was given to Mr. Stanley once to use this language, often to hear and to be the object of it, and to exemplify, in different circumstances and a milder form, the bigoted and reactionary spirit which he denounced. From the autumn of 1828 until 1831, during the Administration of Lord Goderich and the Duke of Wellington, and until the accession of Lord Grey to power, Mr. Stanley remained out of office. In debate he distinguished himself by advocating a fixed duty on corn, or, in its default, "such a scale of duties as would keep the price of corn as low as possible, at the same time giving the agriculturist fair profits." He voted for the disfranchisement of Great Retford and the enfranchisement of Birmingham, and denounced as unconstitutional and mischievous the doctrine, very fashionable with modern Conservatism, of the necessity of a balance of power between the agricultural and manufacturing interests. The Roman Catholic Emancipation Act had the support of his eloquence. When Lord Grey came into power, in 1831, Mr. Stanley's eminent Parliamentary position and his Liberal convictions pointed him out as a valuable ally. The office of Chief Secretary for Ireland, perhaps at that time the most critical in the Government, was accepted by him. On presenting himself to his constituents at Preston for re-election, Mr. Stanley was defeated by the agitator known as "Orator Hunt," and was fain to find a city of refuge in the borough of Windsor, from the representation of which Sir Hussey Vivian retired in his favour. His political career from this time to his breach with the Liberal party is identical with that of the Ministry to which he belonged. His fiery eloquence and restless energy made him, after Lord John Russell, the ablest promoter in the House of Commons of Parliamentary reform. Measures with which his name is more directly and as honourably associated are the system of National Education in Ireland, the reduction of the Irish Church Temporalities, by which the Anglo-Irish Episcopate was lopped of some of its superfluous Bishops; and, afterwards, when he became Secretary of State for the Colonies, the emancipation of the slaves in the British West Indies. Mr. Stanley's Irish Administration, so far as his personality entered into it, and he was more than the organ of his Government, cannot be pronounced successful. His hand was against every man. Lord Anglesea, the Viceroy under whom he served, complained bitterly of him. In a letter which has been printed he hints that Mr. Stanley "would prefer a more submissive master. He knows all my schemes, and I know few of his until he finds himself in a difficulty. Thus all my projects when laid before the Cabinet, and

he does not go the whole length with me (and half-measures are worse than useless), are probably thwarted by him." He tells his own story, and I have no one to support my views." The Chief Secretary was as little popular with the Irish people as with the Lord Lieutenant, as the sobriquet of "Scorpion Stanley," by which he became known, testifies. He despised the arts of the courtier, and even the diplomatic civilities which are nowhere more necessary than in the transaction of Irish business. Sheil narrates that, instead of practising the "sad civility" with which other Chief Secretaries listened to the political doctors who volunteered their counsel, Mr. Stanley "invariably intimated, with some abrupt jeer bordering on mockery, his utter disregard of the advice, and his very slender estimate of the adviser." His long solitary walks, with staff in hand, and his hat slouching on his head, and his moody seclusion from the ordinary society of Dublin, earned him the name of the "odd gentleman from England."

It must in fairness be admitted that the three years during which Mr. Stanley held the office of Chief Secretary for Ireland formed a period of what in the history of any other country would be called unexampled difficulty. O'Connell had brought the movement for Emancipation to a close. The Catholic Association had been dissolved. The agitation for the Repeal of the Union was in its first freshness. The "Act for the Suppression of Dangerous Associations and Assemblies," through which the great agitator over and over again drove his now proverbial coach and four, was enforced by Mr. Stanley with a regularity as prompt and untiring as O'Connell's evasions of it. The revolutionary movement which had severed Catholic Belgium from Protestant Holland was hailed as a precedent; and the toast of "The cause of the Belgians—may others imitate their bright example," was common at patriotic gatherings. Poland also presented the spectacle of a Catholic Power in revolt against non-Catholic oppressors. A man of Mr. Stanley's imperious temper was, perhaps, not the best suited for the administration of Irish affairs at such a crisis as this. He did not know how to conciliate; and his firmness was that of haughty passion and contempt, rather than that of calm and fixed purpose. He was, however, impartially severe against all forms of organised disorder. He made no distinction between Trojan and Tyrian—between Protestant and Roman Catholic. The Orange lodges and their processions were as severely dealt with as O'Connell's "breakfast meetings" and repeal gatherings. The material prosperity of Ireland was fostered by him. "His creations," says a somewhat adverse Irish critic (the biographer of the Roman Catholic Bishop Doyle), "were marked by peculiar efficiency. The Irish Board of Works sprang up under his auspices, the physical resources of the country were developed, and the Shannon Navigation scheme became a reality." As much praise cannot be given to Mr. Stanley's method of dealing with the question of tithes, which was then making Ireland the scene of outrage, massacre, and civil war. His policy was to vindicate a legal right which could not be put into force, and thus to connive at the moral wrong which multiplied in various shapes, as all iniquities are in the habit of doing. The credit of settling the question on a just basis was left for future years and other men. Even the measure of Irish Education with which his name is generally associated is said by Lord Cloncurry, in his "Memoirs," to have been really prepared by Mr. George Villiers (the present Lord Clarendon) and Lord Cloncurry himself, and to have been forced by them and by Lord Anglesea on the unwilling adoption of Mr. Stanley. The Chief Secretary's fierce contests with O'Connell in the House of Commons gave a vent to his excitable temper, and enlivened the dulness of administration, but they were always dangerous and sometimes indecorous outbursts. What other qualifications may or may not be necessary in the government of Ireland, courtesy of manner and gentleness of temper are essential. If Mr. Stanley had refrained from exasperating the people whom he was sent to rule by his "scorpion" sting, graver faults would have been pardoned him. With a calmer judgment and a more prescient statesmanship, he might have done some part of the work which was left to the wisdom and gentleness of Thomas Drummond. Having become impossible as Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Stanley was promoted to the office of Secretary of State for the Colonies, in which his chief performance, apart from the purchase of negro emancipation, was to good Canada to rebellion.

Mr. Stanley's Irish administration, bringing him into conflict with the disorderly and disaffected elements of society, no doubt, did much to develop the Toryism which was part of his nature, though training and habitual association delayed its manifestation. It first clearly displayed itself when, in company with the Duke of Richmond, Lord Ripon, and Sir James Graham, he left the Administration of Lord Melbourne rather than be a party to the reduction of the revenues of the Established Church of Ireland, which he regarded as one of the Conservative forces of Irish society. In 1834, the accession of his father to the Earldom of Derby converted Mr. Stanley into Lord Stanley. From the time of his secession from Lord Grey's Ministry in this year, as an opponent of reform in the Irish Church, to the time of his secession from the Ministry of Sir Robert Peel in 1846, as the antagonist of free trade, Lord Stanley's political career is part of the history of the Conservative party, in office and in opposition. He refused, it is true, to take any place in the short-lived Administration of Sir Robert Peel in 1834; but, this brief political quarantine being gone through, he became a faithful member of the party, inclining to that deeper shade of Toryism which, in his early days, he had denounced. In 1841, he accepted under Sir Robert Peel the office which he had held seven years before under Lord Melbourne—the Secretaryship for the Colonies. His success as an administrator was but moderate; he had not the patience and largeness of view necessary in so delicate a business. As an orator he was unrivalled; but his great powers were as often formidable to his friends and colleagues as to his opponents. Partly, no doubt, to supply the poverty of debating skill in the House of Lords, but partly, also, to rid himself of a dangerous coadjutor in the House of Commons, Sir Robert Peel induced his colleague to accept a peerage during the lifetime of his father. In 1844 Lord Stanley entered the Upper Chamber as Lord Stanley of Bickerstaffe.

In 1845, the threatened famine in Ireland, which completed the work begun by Mr. Cobden in the conversion of Sir Robert Peel to free-trade principles, left Lord Stanley unconvinced. He seceded from the Administration; and from this time dates the separation of the Conservatives into the Peelite and Protectionist sections, a severance healed only by the absorption of the former into the ranks of the Liberal party. The political career of Lord Stanley, who succeeded to the title on the death of his father in 1851, from this time must be fresh in the memory of all our readers. During the first Administration of Lord John Russell it was the policy of resistance. Happily, even in the House of Lords, his opposition to those measures which developed the free-trade policy of Sir Robert Peel was vain; and where, as in the case of the emancipation of the Jews, Lord Stanley was able to delay justice, he could not permanently deny it. His three short-lived Administrations are but episodes in the story of Liberal Government. His first Ministry was formed to stem the tide of democracy; it is the vaunt of his last to have granted household suffrage. Cautious Conservative progress finds its chief pride not only in advancing *per saltum*, but the leaps that it takes are leaps in the dark. The history, however, of Conservatism during the past twenty years belongs rather to the biography of Mr. Disraeli than to that of Lord Stanley, and a very summary record will suffice here.

When Lord John Russell resigned office in February, 1852, Lord Stanley was called upon by the Queen to form a Government. His Ministry was little more than one of continuation. It ended upon a first original measure, the Budget of Mr. Disraeli, led to its resignation, after a ten months' tenure of office. The Administrations of Lord Aberdeen and Lord Palmerston occupied the following five years. In February, 1858, Lord Stanley again became Prime Minister. Lord Palmerston having resigned on the defeat of the Conspiracy Bill, which the Government had introduced at the instance, it was thought, of the French Government, and certainly

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

The Emperor, who returned to Paris on Monday morning from Compiègne, appeared in the Imperial box at the opera in the evening, and, we are told, was much cheered. On Tuesday it rained heavily in Paris until half-past twelve o'clock. At two o'clock the Emperor, accompanied by M. Beville, walked on the terrace of the Tuileries garden. He was warmly cheered by a crowd of about 2000 persons who had assembled in the Place de la Concorde and in the garden. There was no demonstration in any part of the city, and order was nowhere disturbed. So the dreaded Oct. 26 has passed, and no mischief has happened. On Tuesday evening the Emperor visited the Théâtre Français, and was received with loud cheers. On Wednesday he presided over a Council of Ministers at the Tuileries, and in the evening he returned to Compiègne.

M. Girardeau, just appointed to the "directorship of the press," vice M. Langlé, named a prefect, is chiefly known by some rabid articles which he wrote against the liberty of the press a short time ago.

ITALY.

It is asserted that the King has signed a decree convoking Parliament for Nov. 16. The appointment of Signors Rudini and Vigliani as Ministers of the Interior and of Justice has been gazetted. Garibaldi is to visit Florence early in December.

BELGIUM.

The communal elections in Belgium, which were held on Tuesday, were attended with a good deal of excitement. The results, as far as they are known, are said to prove the increasing influence of the coalition between the Clerical and the Radical parties in the large towns. At Brussels three of the present Aldermen have been rejected, and four Opposition candidates elected in their stead. The elections have weakened the Ministerial party.

SPAIN.

The Regent and his Ministers have been in much trouble for some days past, in consequence of differences of opinion among them on two important points—the choice of a King and the details of the Ecclesiastical Budget; and the old antagonism between the Union Liberal and the Progressista parties displayed itself. The difficulty, however, has been bridged over for the present by the representatives of the Union Liberal and the Progressistas agreeing to set aside all minor differences until a Sovereign has been elected. For this purpose a caucus meeting was to be held on Thursday night. One Republican deputy has been sentenced to death by a council of war, and another has returned to his place in the Cortes.

General Prim has written a letter announcing that Senor Zorrilla has decided to accept the modifications introduced by the other Ministers into the Ecclesiastical Estimates. His Estimates will, therefore, be reduced by 30 per cent, and the Government will, at the proper moment, introduce a special bill on the subject. In consequence of this arrangement, the Ministry will undergo no change, and the crisis may be considered at an end.

Perfect tranquillity is re-established throughout the whole peninsula. It is stated that the Government has determined not to reorganise the militia regiments which have been dissolved. Senor Orense has been arrested on the frontiers of Portugal.

The Protestant Bishop, Dr. Alhama, and several other Protestants have been arrested in the Evangelical Church at Granada. Their arrest is said to be due to political reasons.

AUSTRIA.

The Emperor set out on Monday on his Eastern tour. It is stated in a telegram from Pesth that before he started measures were agreed upon with the Hungarian Ministers for dealing with the insurrectionary movement in Dalmatia. Accounts from Vienna state that the report of the military operations against the insurgents at the Bocca di Cattaro is satisfactory, but fears are entertained lest the troops should be detained in the mountains by bad weather. The gun-boat Streiter has successfully cannonaded the insurgents before Budua, and the latter have offered to capitulate. The forts of Dragati and Crkvice have been strengthened and provisioned; but the troops, while on the march between those forts and Risano, had severe encounters with the insurgents. The losses on both sides during these engagements are unknown, but Colonel Javanowich is reported to be wounded.

The Paris *Patrie* alleges that the Porte has discovered a widespread conspiracy in Albania and the Herzegovina, in connection with the insurrection in Dalmatia. Several leaders of the movement were arrested on Sunday last; and dépôts of arms and ammunition have been seized in several places. Austria and Turkey have signed a convention for joint action against the insurrection.

PRUSSIA.

Herr von der Heydt, the Minister of Finance, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the King; and Herr Camphausen, the president of the Seshandlung (Ocean Trading Company) has been appointed to the vacant office.

The Lower House of the Diet has refused to authorise the issue of the premium loan contemplated by the Discount Company, as incompatible with the welfare of the State, and has called upon the Government to settle, by federal legislation, the whole question of the legality of lottery loans.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Democrats of California have elected eleven out of the fourteen district Judges.

The Tennessee Legislature has elected Mr. Henry Cooper, Democrat, as Senator, defeating Mr. Andrew Johnson by one vote. It is considered probable that Mr. Brownlow will resign the Governorship, and that Mr. Johnson will be elected to fill the vacancy.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt at five o'clock on the morning of the 22nd inst. from Boston to St. John, New Brunswick. No material damage was done.

Mr. G. H. Butler, nephew of General Butler, has been appointed United States Consul-General for the British East Indies.

CUBA.

A decree was promulgated at Havannah on Monday establishing unrestricted religious liberty in Cuba and Porto Rico. The document is of a very liberal character, declaring that Spain cannot remain isolated from the general movement in Europe and the world, and that this consideration is more powerful for the Antilles because of their lying so near America, where religious liberty is recognised by law. No one is to be prevented from holding office because of his religious belief. A Protestant Church will probably now be established at Havannah.

SOUTH AMERICA.

At Callao a general panic had seized all the inhabitants in consequence of predictions that violent earthquakes were about to occur. The town was deserted, and soldiers and police were patrolling it to prevent robbers from taking formal possession. The entire southern seaboard of Peru had been abandoned by the population, and all business was paralysed. The educational establishments were virtually closed, parents dreading to let their children out of their sight, and everyone was looking forward with fear to the days between Sept. 30 and Oct. 5 for the realisation of Abbé Falb's predictions. The panic was expected to last through the first fortnight in October, even if the predictions were not realised; and even the men-of-war in the Bay of Callao had retired behind the line of shipping in anticipation of coming events. Strong shocks of earthquake continued in the south of Peru. Three heavy shocks were felt in Guayaquil on Sept. 26, and great alarm also prevailed in Ecuador.

HAYTI.

The first Haytian naval engagement has been fought off Cape Hayti, between the President's steamer *Salnavé* and *Alex Pétion*

and the insurgent steamers *Quaker City* and *Florida*. The *Salnavé* was badly damaged, but the action was indecisive.

INDIA.

The *Gazette of India* has published a Government despatch to the Duke of Argyll which confirms the news that a reduction of £1,250,000 has been ordered in the expenditure upon public works next year, and of £800,000 during the current year. Large savings in the civil and military estimates are also contemplated.

THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT VENICE.

WE have already published a tolerably full account of the visit of the Empress of the French to Venice, en route for the East; and need only now state that our Illustrations this week represent the serenade on the Grand Canal and the Illumination of the Ducal Palace, both of which were very successful portions of the fêtes. The latter exhibition, especially, which was designed to portray the building in flames, was most effective as well as novel.

THE PANTIN TRAGEDY.—SEARCH FOR THE BODY OF THE ELDER KINCK.

THE Traupmann massacre is still in the ascendant with a certain portion of the public, and any fresh hint serves as an excuse for recounting the principal points of the terrible narrative and arguing it all over again. We do not intend subjecting our readers to any such infliction; but we publish an Engraving, taken from a sketch, of the scene presented at the Bridge of St. Fridolin during the search for the body of the elder Kinck. This bridge crosses the Thur on the route from Soultz to Cernay, in the department of the Haut Rhin.

The closest search has been conducted in the entire district in order to discover, if possible, the body of the man whose murder, if proved, would complete the evidence against the wretch who is to answer for the crime. It was known that the missing man set out from Roubaix for Guebwiller, a town situated on the Lanch at the foot of the round-topped mountain (part of the Vosges chain) known as the *ballon* of Guebwiller. He seems to have possessed a little property in this place, and there is every reason to believe that he left the train at Bollwiller, the nearest station to the town. If he there met Traupmann, who called at that place for him, the suspicion is confirmed that there all trace of him will cease. He may have accompanied his murderer on the direct road which leads through the important town of Soultz, or he may possibly have been persuaded to go out of his way to call at Cernay, where the parents of Traupmann resided. Of this nothing is known, however, and all that remains to the police in the exercise of their usual method of investigation is to impress into the service a gang of fifty soldiers from Mulhouse, and to commence digging up every place in the district where it is likely a body would be concealed. One can scarcely help thinking of Edgar Allan Poe's stories in reading the accounts of this horrible murder; and the plans adopted by the police, the mechanical searching and painstaking, but yet unreflective and without somewhat clumsy and costly investigation, still more remind us of his remarks on police methods of discovery as represented by the hero of the tale of "The Purloined Letter." At any rate, the people of the district, assisted by the professional sappers, have searched the plantations, the woods, and the fields; the fishponds and ditches of the old château of Bollwiller, on the road from that place to Soultz, have been completely drained; and on the road from Soultz to Cernay every piece of water, including the fishponds of Wattwiller, the springs of the Thermal bathing establishment, and notably the river Thur, at the spot near the bridge represented in our Engraving, have been pretty well exhausted, without any result. The country-people still persist in believing that the unfortunate man has been assassinated; and the prevailing opinion seems to be that, under the pretext of taking a short cut, Traupmann persuaded his victim to walk along a line of railway in process of construction from Guebwiller to Bollwiller, and committed the crime where the great embankment enabled the murderer to dig a grave which every day's work of the excavators made deeper and less likely to be discovered.

THE ISLAND OF JERSEY will shortly be in possession of a railway between its two chief towns, St. Helier and St. Aubin. An English company has resolved to construct a line round St. Aubin's Bay for passenger and goods traffic. The company, it is said, have in view the ulterior formation of a deep-water harbour at Noirmont, from which the mail-packets will be able to enter and leave at any time of the tide. The States of the island, on Friday, passed a bill sanctioning the formation of the railway, which is to be completed in twelve months from the time the bill is agreed to by the home Government.

NEW BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.—On Monday the lamp-posts and lamps, which will add considerably to the generally handsome appearance of the structure, were completed. The lamp-posts are unusually high and of a graceful pattern, while the lamps are pretty much of the same pattern as those erected round New Palace-yard, at the Houses of Parliament; the difference being that they are not so globular, but more elliptical in shape than the latter. The lamps display a profuse amount of gilding; and, while those placed on the Holborn Viaduct have the city of London arms on the apex, those on the new bridge are surmounted by a heavily gilt civic crown, upon which rests a ball and a large cross, also gilt. The effect of the lamps is very striking, and adds an amount of ornamentation to the whole structure which it would be difficult to have anticipated.

DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE.—The *North German Correspondent* informs us that Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., has lately visited Berlin for the purpose of inducing the members of the Landtag to support a policy of general disarmament. A large number of gentlemen belonging to the two great sections of the Liberal party were present, and the discussion was lively. Mr. Faucher acted the part of interpreter. Mr. Richard spoke with warmth and at some length. He explained and defended his plan, urging that it was the duty of all Parliaments to do what in them lay for the establishment of international courts of arbitration, whose purpose would be to settle the differences arising between various countries. He added that Mr. Gladstone had promised to support this policy, though not in Parliament; while in France M. Passy, and in Belgium M. Fischers, both deputies, had undertaken to further the scheme. The members of the Prussian Landtag who were present did not seem to be entirely convinced by his arguments; they answered that circumstances alter cases, and the present position of Northern Germany is peculiar. Mr. Richard intends to extend his journey to Vienna, in order to continue his labours for the cause of peace.

WAGES AND CO-OPERATION IN THE IRON TRADE.—The ironworkers of the north of England, who by their board of arbitration succeeded some time ago in getting a rise of 6d. a ton in their wages, and to that extent heading the ironworkers in the rest of the kingdom, have now sent in notice to the board of their intention to appeal for a further rise of 1s. a ton, making 9s. a ton, to commence with next year. They have also appointed a committee to make inquiries and calculations as to the cost of the manufacture of iron in all its stages, from the ore to the completed article, "with a view to the establishment of co-operative works." In South Staffordshire the men have just begun to move with a view to their wages being put up 1s. a ton. One large firm having consented to give 6d., it was accepted; and on Saturday last the men waited on their masters in the Wolverhampton district, alleging their willingness to be content with an advance of 6d., so that their wages might stand on a level with those prevailing in the North. On Monday a meeting was held in Wolverhampton, and delegates reported the results of their interviews with their employers. These latter were understood to display no marked reluctance to give what the men sought, but no one firm would consent to do more than to "do as others did." What these others will do is to be decided at a meeting of the masters, to be held before to-day (Saturday), when a definite answer is to be given to the men. The operatives entertain no doubt of the 6d. being given them, and they look for a speedy rise in the price of iron, by which an advance of 1s. a ton will follow upon this rise. Meanwhile they are taking steps to start co-operative works. A concern has been founded in Wolverhampton, which contemplates the making of iron from the pig up to the completed sheet, all upon the principle of co-operation, the proprietors subscribing £5000 in shares of £1 each. It is to be called the Victoria Iron Company. The works are being put up, the mills will be got ready as early as possible, and the directors are hoping that the forges may be completed "with all possible dispatch." The ironmasters of South Staffordshire generally are invited to co-operate with the preliminary directors "in bringing capital and labour into harmony with each other, the principle of co-operation being the only effectual remedy against strikes and lock-outs, and the only opportunity afforded the workman of getting the full profit on his own labour." Already in Wolverhampton there is a co-operative lock-works, where from sixty to a hundred men have been endeavouring in this manner to make the most of their industry, and it is firmly established.

on the occasion of certain plots alleged to have been concocted in England against the life of the Emperor. The chief measure of Lord Derby's second Ministry, like that of his first, was fatal to it. A Reform Bill was introduced which aimed to extend without degrading the franchise. On the motion of Lord John Russell the House of Commons passed a resolution that no measure of reform would be satisfactory which did not include a reduction of the borough franchise. Lord Derby dissolved Parliament and appealed to the country. The appeal was given against him; and on the meeting of the newly-elected House in June, 1859, a vote of want of confidence was carried, and Lord Derby and his colleagues resigned office. The Ministry of Lord Palmerston, which followed, is remarkable chiefly for the brilliant financial policy of Mr. Gladstone. The relation of the House of Lords to questions of taxation necessarily debarred Lord Derby from taking any conspicuous part in the discussions relating to them; but in 1860 he had the satisfaction of moving and carrying the rejection of the paper duty abolition in the House of Lords; thus defeating his political rivals, and asserting, with more emphasis than prudence, a dangerous privilege of the Upper House. The period of Lord Palmerston's second Administration was the period of the American civil war. Lord Derby did not practise the judicious neutrality between the combatants which some eminent members of his party exhibited, very much to the credit of their good sense. But, whatever faults of indiscretion he may have committed were more than compensated by the unsparing devotion of his time, wealth, and energies to the relief of the distress in Lancashire which was consequent upon the cotton famine produced by the war. The accession of Lord Russell to the Premiership on the death of Lord Palmerston; the revival of the reform question; the defeat of the Liberal Government, and its resignation; and the return of Lord Derby to power for the third time, and the passage by him of a measure of Household Suffrage, form the chapters of a story too fresh in the recollection of our readers to need recounting here. The serious illness which in 1867 led Lord Derby to resign office did not prevent his giving a strenuous support to his successor, Mr. Disraeli. The history of the two following years is the history of the Irish Church controversy. Lord Derby stood almost alone among eminent Conservative Peers in giving to the Disestablishment Bill of last Session the same energetic opposition with which he had encountered the Suspensory Bill of 1867.

Lord Derby's active intellect was not satisfied with the opening afforded to it by political life. His translation of the "Iliad" of Homer gives him more than a respectable rank among men of letters. It may be doubted whether the blank verse of English epic is a metre into which the Homeric lays can be rendered without transforming their character. It would be about as suitable, in the view of some critics, to paraphrase "Chevy Chase" in the style and language of *Paradise Lost*. But passing by this question of form, the fire and accuracy of Lord Derby's translation are unquestionable; and his work evinces his command of his own tongue, for poetical not less than for oratorical purpose, his knowledge of Greek, and his interpenetration with the spirit of his author. Besides other exercises in classical translation of a slighter kind, Lord Derby was the author of a little book, intended, we believe, for young people, on the Christian Parables.

Of Lord Derby's qualities as an orator we have no space to speak. Friends and foes alike admit the poet's appeal—

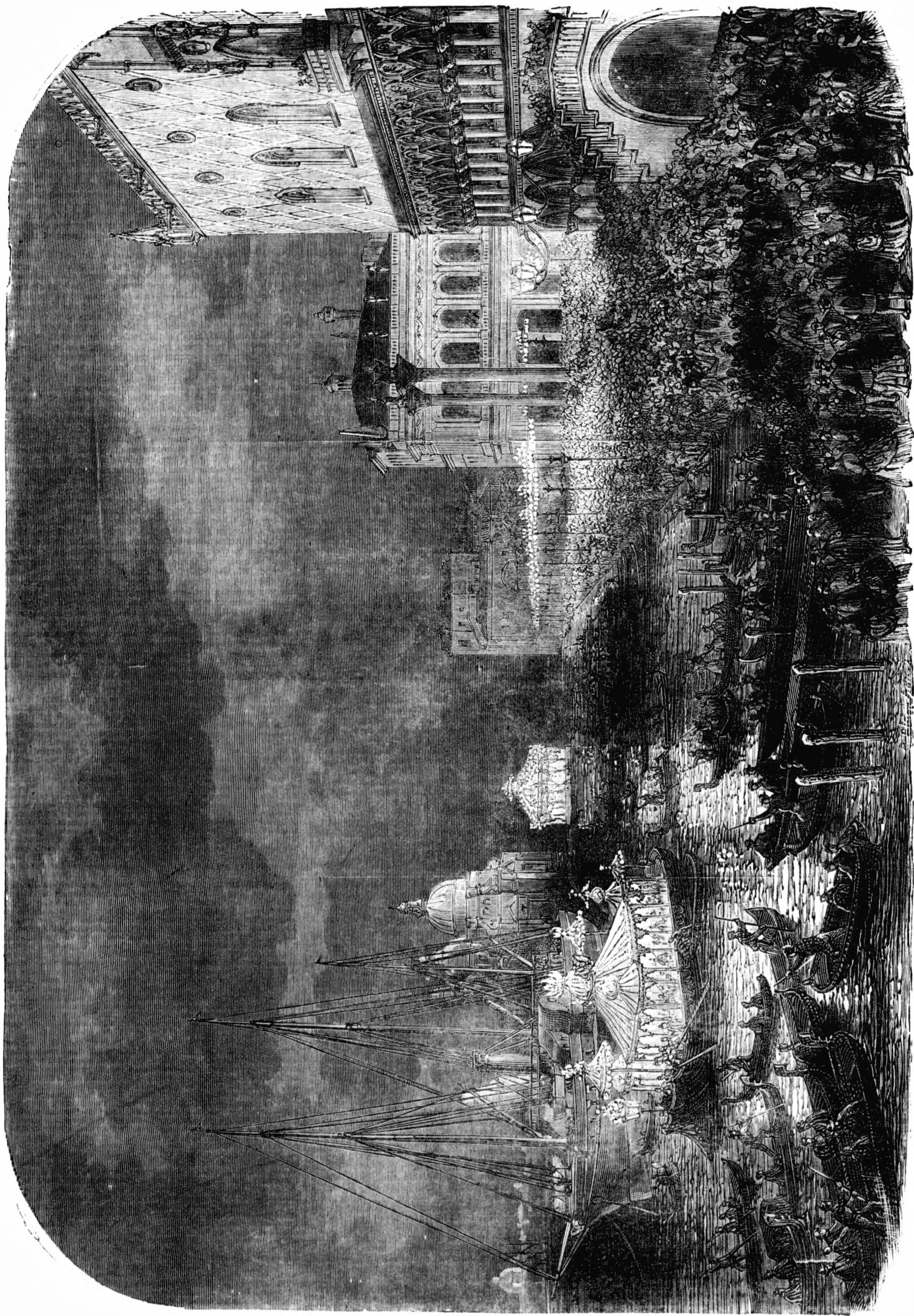
Yet who not listens with delighted smile
To the pure Saxon of that silver style?
In the clear style a heart as clear is seen,
Prompt to the rash, revolting from the mean.

Lord Derby was not a great statesman, but he was a great political personality, who will hold his place in the history of England, not for the things he did, and still less for the things he failed to do, but for what he was. He was the last of the Barons, the latest and not least perfect example of the properly aristocratic politician, with the faults and virtues, and also with the dignity and fidelity, of his order; for even when he seemed to desert principle he did so under the influence of strongly-felt, if erroneously-interpreted, obligations—first, to his Sovereign and, secondly, to his political comrades. He was a high-minded, high-bred, high-tempered, prejudiced, knightly Englishman, the modern version of one of his own Homeric heroes, in whom all men may find qualities worthy of honour and emulation.

The late Earl of Derby, who was elected Chancellor of the University of Oxford on the death of the Duke of Wellington, in 1852, was an Elder Brother of the Trinity House, Governor of the Charterhouse, a trustee of the British Museum and of the Hunterian Museum, &c. He married, in 1825, the late Hon. Emma Caroline Wilbraham, daughter of the late Lord Skelmersdale, by whom he has surviving issue—Edward, now Earl of Derby (who was born in 1826, and is unmarried), lately Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs; Lady Emily Charlotte Talbot, wife of the Hon. W. P. Talbot; and the Hon. Frederick Stanley, who is married to a daughter of the Earl of Clarendon.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.—The following is the text of a letter (dated Aug. 31, 1869) received by the Bombay Government from Dr. Kirk, political agent at Zanzibar, relating to the supposed arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji:—"Sir, I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Honourable the Governor in Council, that an Arab caravan arrived here two days ago from the interior, bearing a letter from Synd Majid's agent at Unyanyembe, in the country of Anyamwezi, addressed to his brother at Zanzibar, in a P.S. to which the arrival of Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji is mentioned. I forward a copy of this extract in translation. I am informed that the native messenger who saw Dr. Livingstone at Ujiji was one month on the way to Unyanyembe, and that therefore this information is at least a few months old. I understand that a caravan is expected on the coast in about a month, when we may possibly receive further news of the great explorer. The road between the coast and Ujiji is at present open, and safe even to small bodies of men.—I have the honour, &c., J. KIRK, Political Agent and H.M.'s Consul at Zanzibar.—(Translation.)" Postscript.—Be good enough, when the slave returns, to send a box of brandy, similar to that which came for the white man, one of which was broken on the way, so that none remained. And he (the white man) has reached Ujiji, and may pass this way, and on his coming we will give it to him. Do not neglect this.—Dated 4th Rabin-el-Awul, 1286 (June 12, 1869)."

THE FREE EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN AMERICA.—Its government partakes of the Congregational element almost as much as of the Episcopal. The Constitution of the United States is a general model for all the institutions of the country, and for the Episcopal Church in particular. The heads of families, or seat-holders in a congregation, constitute the "parish." A certain number can at any time convene a "parish meeting." On Easter Monday they elect from eight to fourteen persons as elders, or churchwardens, who constitute the parish vestry, and do the work of the "deacons" of an independent church. Of these there are two "wardens" specially to act as between the minister and the people. The vestry determine on repairs, levy rates, vote supplies, and make all other church arrangements. They, as representing the people, nominate the clergyman. At a general meeting of the "parish" three or four lay representatives are elected, who, with the minister, are delegates to the annual diocesan convention. All clergymen attend the convention and vote, whether they have a parish or not. This assembly, in which the lay element greatly predominates, is presided over by the bishop, and determines all matters relating to that particular diocese; just as the State legislature regulates all questions concerning the separate States of the Union, as distinguished from those which relate to the united government. This diocesan council elects the bishop when a vacancy occurs. It also sends four clerical and four lay deputies to represent the diocese in the lower house of the triennial General Assembly of the Church. The bishops sit apart with closed doors, and constitute the upper house. They can veto any measure passed by the lower house. Questions affecting the whole Church are here discussed, and no change can be made unless the measure receives the sanction of both houses. On the demand of any member the votes of the lower house can be taken by "orders and dioceses"—i.e., the four clergy of each diocese together give one vote, and the four laymen one vote; three determines the vote; when there are two for and two against a proposal, the diocese is reported as "vote divided." The bishops hold consecrations, ordinations, and confirmations. They superintend the diocese by advising rather than by any exercise of absolute authority; and they have no power to interfere in the administration of the parishes. It cannot therefore be said that the "clergy" constitute the "Church" of the Episcopalians. The equal membership of the laity is fully recognised. Pastors are appointed by electors chosen by each congregation; and every question is discussed and determined in open assembly, where the clergy have only a preponderating influence by superiority of wisdom and moral influence.—*Rev. Newman Hall's "From Liverpool to St. Louis."*



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT VENICE: SERENADE ON THE GRAND CANAL.



THE LATE TRAGEDY AT PANTIN, NEAR PARIS: SEARCH FOR THE BODY OF THE ELDER KINCK IN THE RIVER THOU, CERNAY.

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THE FUTURE OF THE WORKING CLASS.

WE use the word working class in its old-fashioned, unsophisticated sense. Undoubtedly we all of us work, if we are good for anything; but it is sheer cant and affectation to compare the condition of the brain labourer and the hand labourer and say that the latter does not work so hard as the former, and has more advantages. Sidney Herbert died of overwork; but it is simple trash to talk as if the lot of a Dorsetshire labourer or Spitalfields weaver, who may chance to vegetate up to ninety years of age, were preferable to that of "the soldiers' friend." It is possible that Florence Nightingale may eventually die of her labours in the Crimea, but the condition of an ignorant housemaid is not to be preferred to hers, even though the housemaid might and would refuse to change places with her.

But, although no human being is willing to become some other human being for whatever advantages, every one is desirous to better his position and his capacity, retaining his identity. And, as one generation inherits the work and traditions of its predecessor and adopts them as a fulcrum for the lever of its own efforts, the individual tendency, which in present practice so often means competition among all, and present defeat and disadvantage for many, is made in the long run to subserve the interests of the whole race. It would have been easy for a political philosopher, four hundred years ago, if such a person had then existed, to foresee where the greatest strain or pressure would fall in the path of competitive progress in the future—namely, upon the multitudes, or those who lived by labour. Attempts are now being made to persuade working men that the hardships which some of them are now suffering are the results of the policy of progress in general, including free trade. We are sure that these attempts will fail; but it will do no harm to glance rapidly at some of the more obvious points in what may be called the history and the prophecy of the subject.

In the first place, some of the most painful difficulties of the working class arise from the present relations of capital and labour—we mean of the capital and the labour which at the moment exist; for, of course, the abstract or fundamental relations of the two things can never change. The incidental or historical relations of which we speak, then, arise out of the institution of property and the just jealousy with which the right of every man to his own—and to do what he likes with it, too—is guarded by society. But nobody is injured by this, for the spontaneous product of the earth would not support its population, and without this institution of property the earth would not have been cultivated. In other words, without this institution the most loudly-complaining working man would not only not have the chance he now has, he would never have been here at all. In the meanwhile, what is now going on under the name of free trade is an incalculably increasing culture of human resource carried forward without restriction; so that chances are equal. It is admitted that position and culture are not equal; but it is quite certain that a process of adjustment which is proceeding naturally and freely must eventually result in such changes that want, ignorance, and crimes against citizenship shall be reduced to a minimum. Even when this result is attained, there will still remain an ample margin for human suffering. But the certain growth of the means of culture has often suggested a curious problem to thinkers, and the imminence of that particular topic revives it.

The apparent difficulty is this: Since, in proportion to their culture, men (as a rule) reject servile employments, where will the working classes be in so many decades? The educated working man of to-day usually quits the ranks of his own order. One of the arguments against the workingman member of Parliament has been that the working man who is fit for such a post is pretty sure to be on the point of ceasing to be a working man. This argument is not of much consequence; but we cannot doubt that of the working-man students who are now supporting themselves and paying their fees at the Cornell University, Ithaca, U.S., by the labour of their hands, a large number will eventually cease to belong to the order of mechanical labourers.

Now, it is perfectly certain that the tide which has set in will never be rolled back. It has been proved that humanity as a body will not endure the spectacle of the permanent devotion to servitude of even a being like the negro. There is no limit to what we are prepared to do in the way of caring for the lower animals. And as for returning to anything like a feudal relation between the upper and the lower classes of society—which is in strictness the logical alternative of free trade and the real meaning of Toryism—

that is out of the question. Take the very best and most comfortable specimen of the working man to be found in the most favoured corner of, say, Canada. Does anyone suppose that he represents the ultimatum of the progress of his order? The least Utopian of men cannot dream of such a thing. The point upon which the heart of civilised humanity is set may be summed up in a phrase—the equalisation of culture for the whole race. And that implies the removal of much that exists in the lot of the most comfortable working man now to be found on the face of the earth. How will that removal take place? Three things at least lie in the path to it—combination, education, and machinery. A just freedom of combining is only a part of free trade; working men have a right to claim it; and they will have it. If they use this freedom wisely and equitably, the advantages they may bequeath to the next generation of their order will be considerable. Those advantages will fall to be manipulated by an educated class of working men. In the meanwhile, more and more of the servile labour of human life will have been taken up by machinery. What great moral, religious, and aesthetic movements will be going on side by side with all this, is another question. But in these matters, too, the air is alive with prophecies of coming change.

THE YORKSHIRE TUMULI.

THE Rev. Canon Greenwell, of Durham, has resumed his investigations in the British tumuli of the Malton district, with a view of completing his researches (so far as the North Wold range is concerned), there being no barrows left, except those which have been rifled years ago by the curiosity-hunter and treasure-seeker. The British tumuli are, indeed, fast disappearing under the plough, and in a few years hence it will be almost impossible to find their sites. Three of the barrows opened on the Hambleton range were composed of such open, sandy material that the human remains had gone wholly to decay—not a trace remaining. There were immense remains of burnings—in one case a large limb of an oak-tree being taken from a thick bed of charcoal—and there were flint-flakes and other usual accompaniments of early burial. The feature of the second barrow was the finding of a sandstone slab having the peculiar and hitherto unexplained "cup" markings on both sides, which, though quite enigmatical, are generally held to be symbolical of religious rites. Similar markings have been found on rocks near tumuli and also on the under side of cist covers of British graves. A third barrow (which yielded no interment) abounded in these "cup"-marked stones. There were scores of them, in fact. The stones varied in shape and size; some had but one "cup," while others had a row of several "cups," some on both sides and some on the edges; six or eight being together at times, and often connected by a groove cut in the stone. The intention of these cup-shaped hollows was not for pounding corn, as has been erroneously surmised, for they were perfectly fresh and showed no signs of wear; in fact, the tool-marks remained quite as sharp as on the day when made. In this great discovery there was not one single instance which showed any sign of use. This is the largest find that has been met with, and most of the striking examples will be engraved. The stones in which the "cup" markings are found are of a soft nature, and might easily have been worked by a flint chisel. Most of the marked stones will go to Durham. The fifth barrow, on the Grain Head, was an enigmatical affair, apparently a series of additions to an original oval mound until it became a "tailed" tumulus. The high portion, now 4 ft., but once 7 ft. high, yielded some years ago a cist formed of four stone slabs, and a cover inclosing a contracted skeleton. No other unbroken burial appears to have occupied the barrow, but the original interments had been made with immense burnings (after the long-barrow manner) which melted the silica in the stone and ran parts of the mound and the human bones into a solid breccia. Odd pieces of fractured human bone, with parts of skulls, were found, which seemed to have escaped the general burning. This points, as in the long barrows, to a breaking up of the bodies before incineration. Numerous split animal bones were found throughout the barrow, but no flint implements of any kind, and only one fragment of dark-coloured pottery of unusual make. The examinations are being carried on on the Ganton, Sherburn, and Heslerton Wolds, and will be completed, it is expected, in a few days. The "diggings," as they are called, continue to attract increased numbers of visitors, though they have occasionally been suspended in consequence of the wintry weather.

A FEMALE SOLDIER.—Some time ago a young man was received, by the express order of the King of Prussia, as candidate for an Ensign's commission, into the second company of the first battalion of the 9th Regiment, in Stargard, the same company in which his grandmother had served as a subaltern officer during the war of liberation against the French, and bravely won the Iron Cross and the Russian order of St. George. This lady, who was called Augusta Frederica Krüger, was a native of Friedland, in Mecklenburg; and, not content with offering, like many other of her countrywomen, her trinkets and her flowing locks on the altar of patriotism, she entered the ranks as a volunteer, under the name of "Lübeck," and distinguished herself by her intrepidity on many a hard-fought field. On Oct. 23, 1815, she received her discharge, and her services were mentioned in this document in the most flattering terms. In January, 1816, being present, in the garments of her sex, at the festival of the order of the Iron Cross, held at Berlin, she attracted the attention of a sub-officer of lancers, called Carl Köhler, to whom she was married, in the garrison church of Berlin, on March 5 of the same year. The church on the occasion was densely packed with spectators, all anxious to witness the marriage of two Prussian subaltern officers. The heroic bride appeared in a handsome silk gown, and wore on her breast the orders she had so honourably won, which, with her hair, still rather short for a woman, were the only indications of her former military career.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE FENIAN PRISONERS.—The following letter has been addressed by Mr. Gladstone to Mr. Butt, Q.C.:—"Hawarden, Chester, Oct. 23, 1869.—Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of an address adopted at a great meeting of the citizens of Dublin and others, on the 10th current, which expresses a strong desire for the release of the persons still confined in Ireland on account of political offences. With respect to the general purpose of the address, I have respectfully to refer you to a letter addressed by me, on the 18th, to the representative of a meeting called with a similar object at Limerick. I think it my duty, however, to notice a portion of the address in a special manner, which refers to a publication of mine in the year 1851, with regard to the political prisoners in the kingdom of Naples, and which constitutes a particular and personal appeal. It is desired that I should bring to the consideration of the lately-pending Irish question 'the same strong sense of justice which has induced me to raise my voice on behalf of the political prisoners of other lands.' I should be sorry indeed to suppose myself capable of advising or desiring that a severe measure of justice should be applied to my misguided, yet, I hope, not irrecoverable fellow-countrymen, than I was led to ask on behalf of any persons suffering elsewhere. Permit me, however, to observe that, saving the fact that in each case the persons concerned were within prison walls, in no particular can the two cases be said to correspond. In due course of justice, as fixed by the law of the land, the Fenian prisoners received a free and open trial under a lawful Government, and they were found guilty by juries of their fellow-countrymen. The prisoners in the kingdom of Naples were arrested and imprisoned without due legal process, were in a vast proportion not tried at all, and, when they were tried, were tried largely by exceptional, not regular tribunals. When they were condemned, they were condemned, not by the free verdict of a popular body, but by sentences of Judges dependent on the Government for their bread—on a Government, moreover, of which the title rested on a flagrant breach of the most solemn oaths, and of the written legal constitution of the country. The acquaintance, Sir, which you possess with Italian history and affairs, in addition to your many other distinctions, renders me glad to have the opportunity of addressing to you this reference to the facts.—I have the honour to remain, Sir, your very faithful servant, W. E. GLADSTONE. Isaac Butt, Esq."

SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN, with their Royal Highnesses Princesses Louise and Beatrice, and Prince Leopold, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the Court, is expected to arrive at Windsor Castle from the north on or about Nov. 3.

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has been received with marked cordiality by the Mikado of Japan, both publicly and privately. From Japan the Royal Highness was to proceed to Peking by the Tien-Tsin route.

THE KING OF SWEDEN arrived at Elsinore on Monday morning, and was received by the Danish Royal family and the civil and military authorities. Elsinore was decorated with flags, and a hearty welcome was given to the Royal visitor, who afterwards left for the Danish palace at Fredensborg.

THE EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH arrived at Alexandria on the 22nd inst., at daybreak, in the Imperial yacht *Algoe*. No salute was fired on her arrival, in compliance with her Majesty's request. The Empress disembarked at the railway wharf, at half-past ten, and proceeded direct to Cairo, accompanied by the Khedive, who had arrived from Cairo to receive her Majesty.

THE CROWN PRINCE OF PRUSSIA and Prince Louis of Hesse arrived at Constantinople on Sunday evening, and were received by the Sultan and his suite.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA has received from the Amsterdam Exhibition a diploma of honour, as an acknowledgment of the noble and successful efforts she has made to found an association for the employment of females.

THE PRINCE OF WALES'S HARRIERS were sold by auction, on Monday at Tattersalls; the purchaser being Sir Richard W. Harvey, who has consented to act as master of the pack, which will hunt, as before, the Windsor country. The price has been raised by subscription.

MR. KIRKMAN DANIEL HODGSON, Governor of the Bank of England and a partner in the house of Baring and Co., is spoken of as a candidate for Southwark, in the place of Mr. Layard.

"QUEEN ISABELLA," says the *Gaulois*, "has decided on going to Rome at the epoch of the Council. Her son, the Prince of the Asturias, will receive his first communion from the hands of the Pope on Dec. 8, the day of the Immaculate Conception."

SIR J. Y. SIMPSON was on Tuesday presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, in recognition of his contributions to medical science and literature.

MR. E. S. GORDON, Q.C., has been elected Dean of the Faculty of Advocates in Scotland, in the room of Mr. Moncreiff, now Lord Justice Clerk.

THE SEATONIAN PRIZE for the best English poem on a sacred subject has been adjudged to Mr. H. C. J. Moule, M.A., Fellow of Trinity College.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP of the island of Trinidad is vacant by the death of the Hon. G. W. Knox, who had held the appointment for twenty years. It is worth £1500 per annum.

THE RIGHT HON. J. MOWBRAY, M.P. for the University of Oxford, has subscribed £200 to the building fund of Keble College, which will, it is said, be opened after the next long vacation. Several students have already entered their names on the books of the institution.

THE POLITICIANS AT LYNN are already active in connection with the vacancy in the representation of the borough consequent on the elevation of Lord Stanley to the Peerage. Lord Claud John Hamilton has come forward as a Conservative candidate, and it is said that Sir F. Buxton will contest the seat on behalf of the Liberals.

BY THE DEATH OF LORD DYNEVOR, the Rev. Francis William Rice, M.A., Vicar of Fairford, Gloucestershire, becomes a Peer. He was educated at Christ Church, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1826. Two years afterwards he was nominated by the Dean and Chapter of Gloucester to the vicarage of Fairford, which he at present holds.

A DONOR, under the initials "T. W. D.," has sent to the National Life-boat Institution the sum of £1000 in aid of its general objects.

BLACKBURN appears to be in a sad state just now. Not less than 2000 persons in that town are now in receipt of parish relief. It is feared that the approach of winter will intensify the sufferings of the distressed work-people.

WORK AT THE WYNNHALL COLLIERY has been stopped through the inundation of the pits, the present company having found it impossible to contend single-handed against the rising water. There are several years' work in the colliery, where about 500 hands have usually been employed.

THE AMERICAN POSTMASTER-GENERAL is endeavouring to open negotiations with Great Britain to secure an international rate of postage for 6c. from the United States, and 3d. from Great Britain, per half ounce—one half the present rate.

THE STABLE AT THE FARM OF QUIXWOOD, about seven miles from Dunse, Berwickshire, was burnt down on Sunday morning, and thirteen horses perished in the flames. The damage is estimated at £700. An old gardener named Richardson has been arrested on a charge of setting the place on fire.

MR. ROBERT BARNES, late cotton manufacturer, and some years ago Mayor of Manchester, has made the munificent gift of £10,000 to the city, with the intention of its being applied in support of a new convalescent hospital established at Cheadle. The new institution is to be named "The Barnes Convalescent Home," in honour of the liberal donor.

A ROBBERY OF £700 from a butcher, named Edward Partin, took place at Wrexham, on Monday morning. Partin, whose miserly habits are well known, says he left his house with his sister, with whom he resides, for a short time, and on his return found that thieves had got into the house by means of a ladder, and had broken open three boxes, taking away with them 700 sovereigns. Two men are now in custody on suspicion.

MR. H. W. RIPLEY was last Saturday presented by his supporters in Bradford with an address and a magnificent silver centre-piece, of the value of £550, "as a memento of the general election of 1868, and in token of their unabated confidence and esteem." Mrs. Ripley was also presented with an address and a full-length portrait of her husband.

THE CHARGE AGAINST M'LACHLAN, formerly a stockbroker, of fraudulent conversion of securities to the value of £10,000 committed to his care, was brought before the Lord Mayor on Tuesday. Some strong evidence was given, and the prisoner was remanded.

A LARGE PARTY OF OFFICERS DINED TOGETHER, on Monday evening, at Willis's Rooms, King-street, St. James's, to celebrate the anniversary of the battle of Balaklava. Covers were laid for upwards of thirty guests, which included Lieutenant-General the Hon. Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., who presided; General the Earl of Lucan, K.C.B.; Major-General Lord George Paget, K.C.B., &c.

MR. CONWAY, clerk to the Levenshulme local board, near Manchester, has disappeared, having defrauded his employers to the extent of nearly £1000. His private debts are also considerable. A bill of £44 for entertaining thirty-nine gentlemen at the Queen's Hotel, in January last, on the occasion of being made master of the Masons' lodge, is still unpaid.

THE FOLLOWING LETTER FROM MR. RUSKIN was read at the opening of the Wedgwood Institute at Burslem on Monday:—"I have ordered my publisher to forward copies of four of my books, which may, perhaps, be found useful in the library of the Wedgwood Institute—namely, 'Queen of the Air,' 'Ethics of the Dust,' 'Crown of Olive,' 'Unto this Last.' They are the only ones I wish to be read in their present form."

THE GREAT EASTERN STEAM-SHIP, with the portion of the British-Indian Telegraph Cable to be laid between Bombay and Aden, left the Nore, on Sunday at 11.30 a.m., for Portland, where she completes her coaling, and will leave the first week in November for Bombay, touching at St. Vincent and the Cape of Good Hope.

AN ACCIDENT, attended by the loss of three lives, occurred at the Welwyn junction of the Great Northern Railway on Sunday night. Several carriages of the train leaving King's-cross at eight o'clock, in crossing the points at the spot mentioned, ran off the line and fell over. Three persons—two men and a woman—were killed.

MR. C. H. RICKARDS, who for more than a quarter of a century was one of the most active members of the Manchester board of guardians, and during a great portion of that time held the office of chairman, was on Monday presented with a testimonial. Mr. Rickards requested that a £50 scholarship, costing £1365, should be established at the Manchester Free Grammar School, where he was educated, and he received only a silver tray (upon which his services and munificence were recorded) and some accompanying articles of plate.

A GREENGROCER NAMED MUMFORD was summoned at the Marylebone Police Court last Saturday for exposing goods for sale on Sunday, in contravention of the Act of Charles II. Mr. Tyrwhitt said that a-the Act had not been repealed it was his duty to enforce it; but he thought it ought not to be put in operation after being allowed to sleep for so many years. He fined the defendant 5s. and 2s. costs.

THE RAILWAY GOODS-STATION at Heckmondwike accidentally caught fire on Tuesday night, and was completely gutted. The damage amounts to nearly £20,000. There was a very high wind, and nothing could be saved. The east wall fell at eight o'clock, and two men were severely hurt—John Wharton and John Alexander. The latter is not expected to live. The goods destroyed are cloth, carpets, wool, and grain.

A CABINET COUNCIL was held on Tuesday, at the official residence of the First Lord of the Treasury, in Downing-street. The Ministers present were:—The Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Lord Chancellor, the Earl of Grey and Ripon, the Earl of Kimberley, the Right Hon. H. A. Bruce, the Earl of Clarendon, Earl Granville, the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, the Duke of Argyll, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Right Hon. Hugh Childers, the Right Hon. J. Bright, the Right Hon. G. J. Goschen, and the Marquis of Hartington.

THE LOUNGER.

THE Earl of Derby is dead! The Earl of Derby lives!—long life to the Earl of Derby! This is said *ex animo*, for I believe that there is much good work before the new Earl, and that he will do it. What particular course he will take I do not presume to divine; probably none at present. Some have argued that he will take the lead of the Conservative party. Of a strictly Conservative party he can never be the leader. He himself is not, nor ever was, a Conservative. We cannot study the laws of mind as we can the laws of matter; but close observers have long since discovered signs of Lord Stanley approaching, as by natural gravitation, somewhat hindered by some centripetal force, towards the Liberal party; and now, the counter-force being withdrawn, one would expect to see him more rapidly following his bent. And it will not be difficult for him now to do so. He is hampered by no pledges, no family ties nor party bonds. The family tie is snapped; the party ties were never strong; nor has he any ancient family traditions stretching far back into antiquity to hold him. Such traditions are often of great power, holding a man to his party as roots hold the oak to the soil. Lord Stanley has none of these, for the Stanleys have belonged to the Conservative party only about thirty years. Before the late Earl joined the Conservatives, his family had been Whigs for centuries. Indeed, the other branch of the Stanley race, the Stanleys of Alderley, is still Liberal. There is nothing, then, to hinder Lord Derby, if he be minded, to join the Liberal party. And he is noted that he is an independent, courageous man. What, then, so natural as that he should speedily take this step? One hardly sees a place for him but in the Liberal ranks, and to be isolated is to be almost powerless. Besides, he dislikes isolation. He is fitted to govern, and he has a passion for work. Now, let us suppose Lord Clarendon, who is nearly seventy years old, should retire. Would we be surprised if Mr. Gladstone were to offer the Foreign Office to Lord Derby? On the contrary, it would be not at all surprising; nor would it astonish anyone if Lord Derby were promptly to accept the offer.

Mr. George Alexander Hamilton is, or is to be, one of the Commissioners under the Irish Church Bill. He is now permanent Secretary of the Treasury—salary, £2500 a year. This post of course he will have to vacate. It is rumoured that Mr. Stephenson, chairman of the Board of Inland Revenue, will succeed Mr. Hamilton. Mr. Stephenson's salary is now £2000 a year. If he should go to the Treasury he will have £2000 a year for the first five years and after that £2500. Mr. Scudamore, some say, will be the new Treasury Secretary. He is assistant secretary to the Post Office, at the maximum salary of £1200. Mr. Scudamore's reputation at the Post Office stands deservedly very high. He has, moreover, rendered the State special service in the matter of the telegraphs; and I should not at all be surprised to hear that he is promoted to the Treasury. It has been rumoured that he will be chief of the telegraphic department. That post, though, I should fancy, will be given to a professional telegraphic engineer already employed in some private company, as by such an arrangement compensation would be saved. My own opinion, formed upon grounds not to be made public, is that Mr. Scudamore will be Secretary to the Treasury. The names of several outsiders have been mentioned—men not trained to the service, and not specially reputed as accountants. But it is to be hoped that the system of showing ignorant outsiders over the heads of Government servants known to be thoroughly competent is abandoned. Of course, I speak here of the permanent offices; the Ministers of the Crown who go in and out with their party are supposed to be exempt from the necessity for training. They, without any special training or preparation, take any office, even when the duties of the office would seem to require for their effective performance very special, even professional, training. These gentlemen are supposed to have the required knowledge by intuition. Thus, Sir John Pakington, who had never been in any public office, suddenly, in 1852, became Secretary of State for the Colonies; then, when he had held this office about eight months, he became First Lord of the Admiralty; this post he kept for a little more than a year; in 1866 he was again First Lord; in 1867 he gave up managing the Navy, and became Secretary for War. Sir Stafford Northcote, in 1866, was made President of the Board of Trade. For this department he had received some training, for he had been Private Secretary to Mr. Gladstone when he was at the head of the Board of Trade; but, lo! Sir Stafford had only been at the Board of Trade three quarters of a year when he took the office of Secretary of State for India. And then there is Lord Halifax (Sir Charles Wood). He was, during his long career, Secretary to the Treasury, Secretary to the Admiralty, Chancellor of the Exchequer, President of the Board of Control, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Secretary of State for India. What genius these men must possess, or what blunders at first they must make!

Mr. Layard is to be our "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Madrid." What is the difference, by-the-way, between an "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary" and an Ambassador? To France, Turkey, Russia, Austria we send Ambassadors; to Prussia an "Ambassador and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary"; to Spain and many other places an "Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary"; to Saxony and several other countries a "Minister Plenipotentiary"; to the Central American Republics simply a "Minister." What is the meaning of these distinctions? I, not being learned in diplomatic nomenclature, cannot tell. However, Mr. Layard is to be our diplomatic Minister at Madrid, salary £5500 a year, and a house and "fixings," no doubt. The post of Foreign Minister, it is understood, has long been the goal on which Mr. Layard has had his eye. He began his public life as Attaché to the Embassy at Constantinople, and for years, through many discouragements and circuitous wanderings, he has been travelling to the point at which he has now arrived. Mr. Layard first appeared in Parliament in 1852, as member for Aylesbury. He came in at the top of the poll. His colleague was Mr. Richard Bethell, whom we have since come to know so well. Mr. Bethell had been elected the year before. Both these gentlemen were confessedly climbers on the ladder of ambition; and, as we see, both got their foot upon the first rung about the same time. Mr. Bethell's rise was rapid. In 1852 he was Solicitor-General; in 1856, Attorney-General; in 1859, Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain. This lofty position he held about four years, and then, as we know, he got a fall. Layard's rise has not been so rapid, but he has done well. He has been twice Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, is now Chief Commissioner of Works, and is to be forthwith Minister at Madrid; and with prudence, and fortune favouring, he may rise still higher—perhaps to be Ambassador at Constantinople; salary, £8000, to watch over the Sick Man. At all events, barring mishaps, he may be considered as comfortably thatched in for many years, if not for life.

This promotion of Mr. Layard makes a vacancy for Southwark. This would be the place for Mr. John Stuart Mill, if he cares to go into Parliament again. The Liberals are quite strong enough to carry him, and, when in, he would keep in; for Southwark, unlike its neighbour, Lambeth, is not given to change. Will Southwark think of this? It has achieved a reputation for returning good men. Daniel Whittle Harvey represented Southwark; and Sir William Molesworth, and Admiral Sir Charles Napier, and Mr. Layard—all good men. I do not suppose that the Southwark Liberals would take exception to Mr. Mill's heresy; for when Sir William Molesworth was accused of infidelity, because he had edited Hobbes's works, the men of Southwark replied by placing him at the head of the poll.

Mr. Ayrton is to be Chief Commissioner of Works. He will get no pecuniary benefit by this change. He will, indeed, lose by it, for he will have to go to his constituency to ask them to re-elect him; and an election, with or without an opposition, costs money. There ought to be no opposition. No Conservative can hope to get in for the Tower Hamlets, and the Liberal party ought to be well satisfied with their member. But, though Mr. Ayrton will get no increase of pay, this appointment is a step upwards. As

Chief Commissioner, he will be at the head of a department; as Secretary to the Treasury he was subordinate to the Chancellor of the Exchequer or the First Lord. Then he will be made a Privy Councillor, and be henceforth styled "the Right Honourable Acton Smee Ayrton;" and, moreover, will be in a position to be made a Cabinet Minister. Lord John Manners, Chief Commissioner of Works in Disraeli's Government, was in the Cabinet. True, he is a Lord and heir-presumptive of the Duke of Rutland, which makes a difference. And now, all ye that are employed by the Chief Commissioner—surveyors, architects, builders, painters, &c., down to the very labourers—look alert and be alive; for be sure you have no perfunctory master over you, but a man who will both order work to be done and see it done. Knowing Mr. Ayrton—how diligent, how Argus-eyed he is—I am disposed to think that he, too, is the right man in the right place. The *Times* hints that he knows nothing of art. Perhaps not; but he is a clear-headed man, and if he be ignorant of art he will know where to go for knowledge. Mr. Stanfield is to be Secretary to the Treasury. This is a rise; and the appointment pleases everybody.

A superb portrait, in oils, of Mr. Tom Hood, has just been completed by Mr. Edgar J. Williams, of 6, St. Edmund's-terrace, Primrose-hill. It is a "speaking" likeness, and as a work of art merits the highest commendation. Mr. Williams has already distinguished himself by his portrait, now at the Mansion House, of the present Lord Mayor.

THE LITERARY LOUNGER.

THE MAGAZINES.

The *British Quarterly Review*, which two years ago was not as lively as it might have been, has wonderfully picked up, as people say, of late. The present number is, it seems, the one hundredth, and, after doing twenty-five years of work, the *Review*, naturally enough, looks back upon the ground traversed in that time. About one point suggested in the present editor's address there can be no difference of opinion—namely, the extraordinary increase of the apparatus critics of the theologian within that period. There is a very good paper on "The Later Life of De Foe," which I should unhesitatingly assign to the same pen which recently gave us a history of Dissent—I forget the exact title. The other papers are, without exception, admirable; but the one upon Henry Crab Robinson might very well have been made longer. It is a pleasant paper, and picks out some fine plums; but the criticism of the phrase "animal spirits" (p. 344) is clearly a mistake made in forgetfulness of the mediæval psychology. It is quite true, what this reviewer says, that at forty-two or thereabouts most men feel a temporary decrease of vigour and meet "an incline difficult to surmount;" but, that "incline" once surmounted, they may experience an increase of intellectual vigour. De Foe, by-the-by, was a striking instance of the energy which is often displayed by the mind in its summer of St. Martin.

Mr. P. M'Lennan, who wrote, some time ago, a book on primitive marriage customs (I forget the exact title of it), has commenced in the *Fortnightly Review* a series of papers upon "The Worship of Animals and Plants." Mr. M'Lennan is a most careful writer; and these essays will, of course, be very interesting and informing. Mr. E. A. Freeman contributes a good, but rather long and occasionally self-repeating, essay on "The Morality of Field Sports." The upshot of it is that, though it is lawful to kill a stag or a hare for food, or to kill a fox as vermin, it can never be lawful to chase an animal for amusement. Those who agree with Mr. Freeman may yet point out that the subject is not quite unperplexed. To give pain, whether by chase or otherwise, for pain's sake, all men will admit to be wrong; but some will say, "If it is lawful to kill a sheep for food's sake, why is it not lawful to hunt a fox for culture's sake?" We find in the hunting-field a training we can get nowhere else, and why have we not as much right to hunt a fox as we have to harness, and, according to our necessity, lash a horse? This is all answerable; but it will be seen Mr. Freeman refers incidentally to the superiority which ancient Greece had over ancient Rome in respect of her greater abstinence from most of the forms of cruelty. It is certainly a great and glorious fact. Rome pagan was cruel. The Empire Christianised was cruel. Christianised nations have since been cruel. The stoning to death of the Jews was a cruel punishment compared with setting a man to drink a cup of hemlock. But these Greeks, who lived upon beauty, and have left us more of it than all other peoples put together, were seldom cruel, and were often generously free from the very suspicion of it. It is a pleasant thought to take with us when we turn to anything they have left us, whether from the chisel or the pen. By-the-by, Mr. Freeman has made no use of the reiterated appeals made by Leigh Hunt upon this very subject. Has he read, for example, "The Religion of the Heart?"

The *Contemporary* contains some capital matter. Professor Bonamy Price is a very clear-headed writer, but upon the easy, simple subject of "Catholicity" he is far too long-winded. Professor Edward Dawden, on "True Conservatism," is very good indeed. Dr. Barry's paper on the "Battle of the Philosophies," does not appear to me to have anything new in it, though it is able. From Mr. Dawden's paper I take a short passage:—

When any organ or province of public opinion, feeling, or activity, any branch of legislation, any department of the public service, declares that it is beyond self-revision, it has lost its conscience, and is, therefore, not far from death. I do not mean that we should be perpetually rebanding and retracting our past. I do mean that we should never lose the passion for that more worthy, and also unattainable, form of finality—perfection, and that mere lapse of days and years ought to have no significance in life. There is another form of finality, and only one other, and it is attainable—in the shroud and the coffin. If our highest political self lies a thousand years behind us, they who cling to that remote past are the only Liberals. If any oath, or act of union, or treaty, or precedent, whether of yesterday or of a century hence, or ten centuries hence, hinders the best life of the nation, let us forswear that oath, renounce that act or treaty, disown that precedent, and be sure that in so doing we are the true Conservatives. There is but one way in which we can be false to the past, and that is by being false to the present. And in one way only can we do the past substantial honour; not by *éloge* or lamentation, not by building it a tomb or carving it an inscription, but by believing that it is immortal, and moves and breathes within us, and by sustaining and developing in this faith the best life of the present.

A word of warm recognition is due to Mr. George Stott's notice of Mr. Forster's *Lauder*. Brief as it is, it is the best and most comprehensive I have yet seen.

Apocryphal of kindness to animals, by-the-by, there is a capital paper in the *Student* on the "Moral Value of Natural History." It reflects honour upon the man who wrote it.

In speaking of the *Sunday Magazine*, I forgot to mention that with the new volume commences a story of the Reformation, by Mr. W. Gilbert, "The Struggle in Ferrara." It exhibits, among other fine features, all the usual psychological subtlety of that remarkable writer. Dr. Guthrie, in his paper on Sunday-Keeping, tells a ridiculous story of a district in Scotland in which he once preached. The people were devout, and unusually free from certain moral taints; but no hot water was to be had at the minister's for shaving on the Sunday morning! Or, if it was had, it was furnished surreptitiously; the minister cautioning Dr. Guthrie that if it were only known that he shaved on Sunday he would never preach there again. The Doctor goes on to express his grief that, for all this, hot water was to be had in this district on Sunday for mixing whisky. I am sorry to say I can by no means sympathise with the Doctor in the mild view which he takes of this sort of thing, or in his estimate of the excellence of the type of character produced by the kind of Sunday discipline hinted at, or, at least, naturally associated with such discipline. That type, while distinguished for most of the virtues of self-restraint, is peculiarly liable, upon provocation, to the most diabolical of vices—cruelty. In fact, more tenderness and sense of beauty, even if produced at the cost of having less conscience, makes, upon the whole, a finer character. I would rather trust to the spontaneous kindness of Pericles than of John Calvin.

Mr. Shirley Hibberd's *Gardener's Magazine* is really a delightful

periodical. But if Mr. Hibberd, as I suppose, wrote "A Holiday in the South," I must entirely disavow his verdict upon "Queen Mab," that is Shelley's "greatest work." What next? However, the magazine is full of interest.

In the *Leisure Hour* Mrs. Frosser's story of "The Man in Possession" is, I am credibly assured, well worth reading; and, certainly, the woodcuts are very natural—as has been said before in this column.

THE THEATRICAL LOUNGER.

The new and original comedy "New Men and Old Acres," by Messrs. Tom Taylor and Du Bourg, is a very refreshing and reassuring production. I don't know to which of the authors the construction of the plot is to be attributed, or which of them lays claim to the excellent dialogue in which the action is carried on; but, as far as the public are concerned, these questions are of very little importance. It is enough for them (and let them be grateful for it) that a capital original comedy has been produced at a house which for years has been the recognised home, *par excellence*, of original comedy, and that the piece is extremely well acted. Unfortunately, the palate of the HAYMARKET audience has during the last two years been demoralised by "star" actors and actresses, and wherever theatrical "stars" are in the ascendant the literary merit of the pieces produced becomes of second-rate importance—a consideration which will account for many shortcomings of late on the Haymarket boards. It is to be hoped, however, that Mr. Buckstone, in reverting to the special bill of fare for which his house has for so many years been celebrated, will find that the comparatively highly-flavoured dishes which he has recently placed before his customers have not vitiated their tastes beyond redemption. Mr. Sothern is a clever actor—Miss Bateman has talent of a certain order; but they were "stars," and would only play in what are technically known as "one-part pieces"—that is to say, in pieces in which the principal part is of paramount importance, the other parts being simply ancillary to its development. Now, the new comedy at the Haymarket contains five or six equally good parts, or parts so nearly equal in value that the distinction between them becomes of little or no moment. This condition, I maintain, is essential to the literary success of a comedy, although its beneficial success is, perhaps, endangered thereby. If a "star" actor makes a hit in a one-part piece in London, he "exploits" it in the provinces at small trouble or expense to himself (for the stock companies of provincial theatres adapt themselves readily to the exigencies of the minor parts); and when the provinces are exhausted he perhaps takes it over to America. But the fate of a piece which has five or six equally prominent parts is much more uncertain, even after a favourable verdict has been passed upon it in London. The even distribution of its parts is in itself a bar to its selection by prominent provincial actors; and, unless it is fortunate enough to recommend itself as a safe stock-piece to be played as a stop-gap in the intervals between the performances of two "stars," it generally dies a natural death, and is absolutely forgotten in less time than it took the author to write it. I should not be at all surprised if this were the fate of "New Men and Old Acres." The piece has little in the way of novelty of plot to recommend it—its sole claims to distinction rest on neatness of construction and undoubted literary merit. These are qualities which audiences have of late learned to ignore, or, at all events, to undervalue. We have heard much about the "decline of the drama" for many years past; but in my opinion its decline dates only from four or five years ago; and it is just four or five years ago since Mr. Tom Taylor (who, with all his faults, was for years before our representative dramatist) began to grow careless and indifferent. However, the piece which he, in conjunction with Mr. Du Bourg, has just produced at the Haymarket is distinguished by all the admirable qualities with which Mr. Taylor's most popular, and most deservedly popular, comedies are characterised. It is unnecessary to go into the plot; that has been told over and over again. The manner in which the piece is played by the Haymarket company is, for the most part, unimpeachable. Miss Robertson, as a girl of slangy manners who in the course of the piece develops into a well-bred young lady, has a part to play which, in the hands of a less finished artist, would be unquestionably dangerous; but the exquisite delicacy of her acting—conspicuously displayed in the charming scene that concludes the first act, and another equally charming love-scene in the second—redeemed the character from any charge of over-colour. Mr. Howe is a manly, straightforward lover. Mrs. Chippendale, as a fashionable mother, whose devotion to her daughter's matrimonial prospects does not altogether blind her to true merit, when it takes the form of personal service towards herself, has a part which affords many temptations to exaggeration, temptations which no one will accuse her of having given way to. Mrs. Chippendale has evidently a keen perception of the satire with which the part is charged. Mr. Buckstone, as a sanctimonious money-grubber of enormous wealth, disappointed me. When he is more familiar with the words of the part he will perhaps make more of the character. By-the-way, it is impossible to overlook the fact that the scriptural allusions and quotations with which his part abounds are undoubtedly in bad taste. The other parts, played by Mr. Chippendale, Mr. Rogers, Mr. Braid, Mr. Buckstone, jun., and Miss Hill, are in the hands of perfectly satisfactory representatives. Mr. O'Connor's scenery is admirable; and when I have said this it is perhaps unnecessary to add that he was not guilty of the impertinence of rushing on to acknowledge the genuine applause with which it was greeted. It is a significant fact that this artist, who stands in the very foremost rank in his profession, has never yet been seen on the stage by the audience, a fact that certain incompetent pictorial carpenters who avail themselves of every opportunity of advertising their personal appearance should lay to heart.

The other novelty of the week is Mr. H. J. Byron's appearance as an actor in his new farcical comedy, "Not Such a Fool as He Looks." The piece, brightly—and, indeed, wittily—written, as to its first two acts, falls off lamentably in the third. The story is amusingly farcical, claiming consideration rather on the score of wild improbability than on any dramatic interest. The broad notion of a young Baronet, who finds himself deposed from his estate and claimed by a vulgar washerwoman as her son, and then again claimed by a serious lady of tract-distributing proclivities, is in itself funny enough, and suggests plenty of situations, the fun of which rests on their utter incongruity. The story is not very clearly told, and, indeed, the exact social position of the principal character, Sir Simon Simple, remains a problem to the last. Mr. Byron has had much experience as an amateur, and also as a professional actor, but his experience has scarcely seemed to familiarise him with his situation as a leading comedian. Every advantage that the interpretation of a part can derive from a keen appreciation of the humour it contains is, of course, to be found in Mr. Byron's performance; but, perhaps from the nervousness incidental to a first appearance, he seemed to lack the finish and repose of an experienced actor. That this want of finish will disappear as his experience is matured, may readily be granted. Mr. Clarke and Mrs. Stephens, as a drunken messenger and his scolding wife, were, of course, perfect; and Mr. Parselle, as an unconventional usurer, deserves special mention for the excellence of his "make up." Miss Hughes is provided with a part which affords her no opportunities of justifying her title to be considered one of the most efficient comedy actresses on the stage. The scenery is not remarkable.

THE IRISH RAILWAYS QUESTION has, it is said, been again under the consideration of the Government, who have decided against purchasing them. At the same time a scheme is in contemplation for affording assistance to the larger companies in purchasing the smaller ones, so as to promote the working of the railway system as a whole.

MILL-HILL SCHOOL, which was founded in 1807, for the education of the sons of Protestant Evangelical Dissenters, and which was temporarily closed last year, was reopened on Wednesday, a public meeting being held on the occasion, presided over by Mr. Samuel Morley, M.P. The school will be under entirely new government, and be for the future unsectarian in its character.

A. H. LAYARD, ESQ., M.P., D.C.L.

MR. AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, who has just been appointed to the post of British Minister in Madrid, is the son of Henry P. J. Layard, Esq., and grandson of the Very Rev. Dr. Layard, formerly Dean of Bristol, and was born in Paris, March 5, 1817. He belongs to one of those families of French Protestants whom the revocation of the edict of Nantes drove from their country. Mr. Layard was originally destined for the law, and entered upon its study; but soon forsook it for an occupation more congenial to his tastes. In 1839 he set out with a friend on a course of travel, and visited various points in northern Europe. He afterwards passed through Albania and Roumelia, and made his way to Constantinople, where, at one period, he acted as correspondent of a London daily newspaper. He subsequently travelled through various parts of Asia, and learned the languages of Persia and Arabia. In his wanderings he seems to have lingered with peculiar satisfaction around those spots believed to have been the sites of ancient cities; and when he found himself at Mosul, near the mound of Nimroud, he has described the irresistible desire he felt to examine carefully the spot to which history and tradition point as the "birthplace of the wisdom of the West." A Frenchman, M. Botta, had been making excavations at the cost of his Government, and had found a great number of curious marbles; Layard sighed for the opportunity of making similar discoveries. Returning to Constantinople, he laid his views before our Ambassador, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who generously offered, in 1845, to share the cost of excavations at Nimroud. In the autumn of that year Layard set off for Mosul, began forthwith his labours on a spot previously undisturbed; and ultimately exhumed many of the numerous wonderful specimens of Assyrian art which now enrich the British Museum. The English Government and the authorities of the British Museum for a time failed to appreciate the value of Mr. Layard's researches; but eventually he was made an Attaché to the Embassy at the Porte; and in 1852 was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Shortly afterwards he was returned to Parliament for Aylesbury; and in the following year was presented with the freedom of the city of London, in consideration of his enterprising discoveries amongst the ruins of Nineveh. On the fall of the Russell Cabinet Lord Derby offered to confirm him in his Under-Secretaryship of State until the return of Lord Stanley to England, and then to give him a diplomatic appointment. This offer Mr. Layard, after taking the advice of Lord John Russell, declined. Under Lord Aberdeen's Administration he was offered appointments not inferior to that which he had before held; but as they were of a nature to remove him from the field of Eastern politics, which he had made his own, he declined them. In 1853 he went out to Constantinople with Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, who was returning to his post; but, disagreeing with his chief, returned in the course of the year to England. In Parliament he became the advocate of a more decided course of action than any to which Lord Aberdeen could reconcile himself, and he delivered in the House several energetic speeches on the Eastern Question, which made a deep impression on the public. In the autumn of 1854 he again proceeded to the East, as a spectator of the important events then taking place in the Crimea, and witnessed the gallant fight of the Alma from the maintop of the Agamemnon. He remained in the Crimea till after



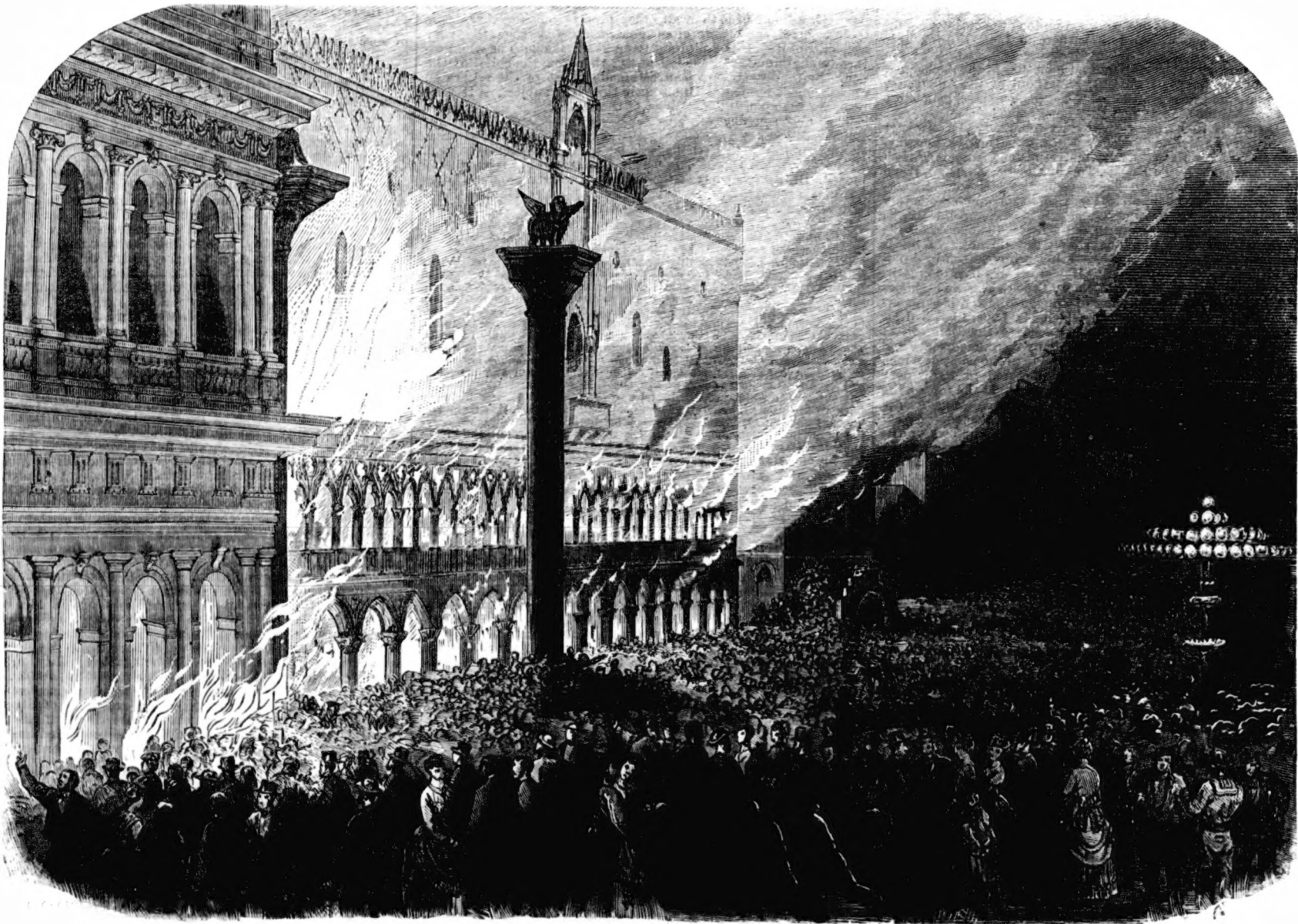
AUSTEN HENRY LAYARD, ESQ., M.P., D.C.L., THE NEW BRITISH MINISTER AT MADRID.

the battle of Inkerman, making himself acquainted with its actual condition. He was one of the most urgent among the members of the House of Commons in demanding the Committee of Inquiry into the state of the Army; and he subsequently took a leading part in the investigation, to which also he contributed his evidence. On the formation of Lord Palmerston's Administration he was again offered a post; but as it was not in connection with the foreign policy of the country he declined to connect himself with the new Government, and became one of the leaders of the Administrative Reform Association. In that capacity he brought before the House of Commons, in June, 1855, a motion embodying the views of the new confederacy, which was rejected by a large and decisive majority. At the general election of 1857 the constituency of Aylesbury declined to return Mr. Layard; and he was equally unsuccessful in a contest for Wigton, &c. He spent some months in India during the rebellion, endeavouring to ascertain its causes. He returned to England shortly afterwards; and, after

remaining out of Parliament a considerable time, was elected, in December, 1860, M.P. for Southwark, in the place of Sir C. Napier, and shortly afterwards was appointed Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. This post he held for a considerable time; and on the formation of Mr. Gladstone's Government, in 1868, Mr. Layard was named to the office of Chief of the Board of Works, a position for which his fine taste and high-art education were supposed to peculiarly fit him. In this capacity he suggested the transfer of the site for the projected new courts of law from Carey-street to the Thames Embankment; a proposal that excited much controversy—which, indeed, is probably not yet closed, though Mr. Layard is unlikely to take any further direct part in it.

THE LAST CLIMB OF THE SEASON.

THE season for "trips" and "outs" is over. We have had our weeks, fortnights, and months. Our tweed tourists' suits we are now wearing out in town; our out-of-town hats do for evening strolls. Ladies retain for the garden their seaside hats, which do duty with the yellow gauntlet-gloves and buff boots. Our friends have gone who came to see the "things" we brought home with us—the shells and seaweed from the south coast; the shell-baskets and china mugs, with the names of the dear children written in gold upon them; the copper-ore from Wales; the specimens of lead and quartz from Laxey, Isle of Man; a sprig of heather from Scotland; a real shamrock from Ireland; dear soap and coloured sand from the Isle of Wight; pincushions, needle-cases, snow-storms in paper-weights, &c. Though bought but a short time since, the nicknacks are nearly all destroyed or lost; but we have health and memory left. It matters not whether the "outs" were for bathing, climbing, flirting, or what is called "mooning;" we have all enjoyed ourselves. Our cash has not been wasted. Each one has pleasant reminiscences. Some have chosen the quiet inland village, with its rare old church and neighbouring ruins; some have taken a turn through the manufacturing districts; but most have scattered themselves along the coast—for we are never tired of looking at the sea; or if we do get weary of that, we can always put up a pebble and knock it down again (which exciting pastime is much in vogue at the seaside). But this lazy kind of life does not suit all; one meets with more of it in the south than in the north. There they seem more actively inclined. One sees in the morning troops of saddle-horses emerging from every stable, the grooms carrying habits for the ladies—the riding-dress being hired with the horse; or jolly parties, furnished with miniature alpenstocks, bent upon a climb. I fell in with such a party this year during my "out." The fellows were "business chaps"—sons of great cotton-spinners from Manchester; the ladies, real "Lancashire witches"—beautiful, bright strong, and without affectation; a more jovial company it was never my good fortune to meet with. We started from Llandudno to Conway, taking the train from there to Penmaenmawr, it being our intention to ascend that mountain. Soon after reaching it we commenced our work. It was rare fun. The little slips, the helping over ticklish places, the laughter, the fluttering of ribbons and dresses in the breeze—it was glorious! In time we reached the Quiries, 1000 ft. above the sea: a rest, a sip of sherry, and a piece of soft cake, and on again. Another scramble, and we soon reached the top, the height being 1500 ft.



THE EMPRESS EUGENIE AT VENICE: ILLUMINATION OF THE DUCAL PALACE, DESIGNED TO REPRESENT THE BUILDING IN FLAMES.



"THE LAST CLIMB OF THE SEASON."—(DRAWN BY ALFRED SLADER.)

in all. A most splendid view awaited us in front, and far below us was the great Ormes Head and the lesser one; and far away in the distance we could see the telegraph station on Puffin Island, backed by a gorgeous sunset. The most amusing point of our ascent was the sudden meeting with a "native," in the form of a most beautiful young girl—a goatherd. She made her appearance round a large piece of rock as we were toiling upward. We were all equally surprised. Standing erect, with a prodigious quantity of luxuriant hair blowing about in the breeze, her handsome face expressing pride of freedom, she looked like the genius of the mountain. The young ladies were astonished to find such a wild beauty, and the girl seemed surprised at our fashionable costumes and hard staring. One of the young gentlemen of business habits said, looking alternately at one and the other, "The raw material and the manufactured article." The descent was made without accident. In parting with my new friends I thanked them for the happiness that I had derived from their company during "The last climb of the season." A. S.

DEAN ALFORD ON THE CHRISTIANITY OF THE PRESENT AND THE FUTURE.

UNDER the auspices of the Liverpool Young Men's Christian Association a lecture was delivered to a crowded audience on Tuesday night, in the College Hall, Shaw-street, by the Very Rev. Dean Alford, D.D., of Canterbury, on "The Christianity of the Present and the Future." Mr. S. R. Graves, M.P., presided, and was accompanied on the platform by a number of clergymen and other influential friends of the society.

Dean Alford, in proceeding with his lecture, said, in reference to its title, it might be asked whether Christianity was not always the same; and, as he understood the word, his reply was "certainly not." To prevent misunderstanding, he then, at the outset, defined the terms employed to describe his subject, distinguishing the Gospel or the Christian revelation, which was unchangeable, from the superstructure of Christianity built upon that foundation, the latter varying according to different circumstances. By Christianity he understood man's fashion of following Christ, and, as each age and country had its own fashion, he would presume to inquire whether the present fashion of this land was right—whether it was calculated to meet the demands which their age and their habits of thinking were making upon them. The first essential of true Christianity, and one in which he thought we rather fell short nowadays, was the following of Christ—by which he understood the person and the example of the Lord Jesus as the centre of their whole system. The great object of an ordinary Englishman's faith in our day seemed to be not so much the glorified Lord in Heaven as his own Christianity—i.e., the validity of the historical and outward framework by which his faith in Christ was displayed. He much feared their faith in their Church system, in their creeds and formularies—yes, and in the Written Word—was a more real and stronger thing than their faith in the living person of their Divine Master. It should be remembered that the Bible itself was not an end, but the means to an end—the guide and rule of faith; and its authority, which he desired most fully to maintain, would not be enhanced by resting on it while falling short of the Saviour whom it revealed. So long as any trace remained among them of persecution, or exclusion from sympathy, or depreciation, or alienation on account of doctrinal persuasion, so long was their Christianity defective in one main point—so long was their Churchmanship alienated from the one bond of unity of all Christian Churches—the personal recognition of their common Lord. The only allowable judgment of their brethren of other denominations lay not in creeds or doctrinal confessions, but in Christian life. While upholding their conscientiously-held distinctive doctrines, it should be borne in mind that, above all systems, beyond all inferences and conclusions of subsequent Church belief, there was presented to them the blessed person of their Head and Master—that simple belief which the primitive Christian held, for which martyrs bled and confessors suffered ages before councils had framed the propositions which are now received. This, he said, needed to be restored to its place and dignity, of which, among their eager strivings after doctrinal detail, they had well-nigh deprived it. In deprecating and correcting the prevailing confusion or narrowness of theory as to what constituted the Church, he said he would like to be shown any passage in the New Testament—its sole and ultimate authority—where either their Lord or his Apostles had laid down as obligatory any one form of government for Churches. Human inferences might lead them to prefer one particular system, but this was not enforced by Divine obligation. The Church Catholic was made up by diverse organisations, with various forms of government or worship, and different habits of thought, but all bound together at heart in recognition of Christ. The lecturer next went on to show that, as God had manifested Himself in both His Word and Works, it was impossible these two should ultimately be at variance, if rightly studied and understood. In this connection he thought there was much wanted an attitude of faithful courage and humble self-distrust towards scientific inquiry. For instance, in the investigation and classification of facts, if not in speculations, they should have the manliness to hail the researches of such men as Darwin and Huxley as so much solid gain in understanding nature, which was in its own degree the exponent of God. His opinion was that some of the greatest eclipses truth ever suffered had been owing to men gathering round it and nursing it, instead of giving it free play and ventilation. One matter in which he thought the Christianity of the present was hardly making due preparation to be the Christianity of the future was in its treatment of the Holy Scriptures. Excellent as is our present version, scholars were constrained to confess that it does not now, within many degrees, represent what they know of the text and meaning of the Scriptures. The time, he believed, was ripe for an authorised revision. The Church of Christ ought to be put in possession of all facts as to the Gospel of Christ, and not left, even on the smallest point, to fight her enemies in the dark. In conclusion, he argued that their present Christianity needed more directness, more simplicity, less subjection to the cramping of precedent or the persistence in honoured abuses. Great practical wants were crowding upon them and would not bear to be left outside their doors because to admit them would oblige them to disarrange some of their furniture. Amongst the important questions which these wants suggested were those of the laity's share in Church affairs and women's work for the Church, both of which deserved immediate and serious consideration, in no narrow spirit.

DEATH OF PROFESSOR CONINGTON.—Mr. John Conington, M.A., Professor of Latin at Oxford University, died at Boston, in Lincolnshire, last Saturday. He was born in 1825, was educated at Rugby, under Dr. Arnold and Dr. Tate, and was elected a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, in 1843. In 1844 he gained the Hertford and Ireland scholarships, was elected a scholar of University College in 1846, took his B.A. degree and was awarded the Latin verse prize in 1847, the English essay prize in 1848, and the Latin essay prize in 1849. In the same year he obtained the Eldon law scholarship, and entered as a student at Lincoln's Inn, but afterwards withdrew his name without having been called to the Bar. He was appointed a classical moderator in 1852-3 and 1860, and professor of Latin literature in 1854. He was the author of several well-known contributions to classical literature.

LORD DERBY.

Born 1799. Died 1869.

Withdrawing slow from those he loved so well,
Autumn's pale morning saw him pass away:
Leave them beside their sacred dead to pray,
Unmarked of strangers. Calmer memories tell
How nobly Stanley lived. No braver name
Glows in the golden roll of all his sires,
Or all their peers. His was the heart that fires
The eloquent tongue, and his the eye whose aim
Alone half-quelled his foe. He struck for power
(And power in England is a hero's prize),
Yet he could throw it from him. Those whose eyes
See not for tears remember in this hour
That he was off from Homer's page beguiled
To frame some "wonder for a happy child."—*Punch*.

THE CAPITAL OF CANADA.

AMONG other sarcasms which the Americans have perpetrated at the expense of their Canadian neighbours is one to the effect that if a man were to stand with his back against the North Pole, and walk forward in a south-easterly direction, the first cleared land come to would be Ottawa. This implies that the seat of the Canadian Government is situated in a barren and desolate country, far removed from all civilisation. Like many clever sayings, this one should be accepted with a reservation. However lonely and savage Ottawa may have been a few years ago, it is now the hive of an important industry, as well as the seat of an important Government. It is reached by a railway branching from the Grand Trunk at Prescott, which is 126 miles distant from Montreal. The Ottawa and Prescott Railway is fifty-four miles long, and runs through a fine agricultural country. The soil on which grain is grown here has been reclaimed from the forest. Stumps of trees are still to be seen standing amidst the fields of corn. As the train nears the capital, the view of the public buildings and churches is imposing. Situated on an elevation, the city is well adapted for architectural effects. To all appearance the country in its immediate vicinity cannot be healthy. It is very swampy, and is covered with American cedars, trees which flourish in damp soils. In the immediate neighbourhood of the railway station is a cluster of small houses, which bears the name of New Edinburgh. Eventually this will doubtless be incorporated into the larger city. The streets of Ottawa are broad and long, being laid out with a view to the future growth of the city. Although it is so new and such a comparatively small place, the shops and other buildings are very good and well built. The majority are wooden structures. The Parliament buildings and Government offices are the most important and imposing edifices of which this or any other Canadian city can boast. They are stone edifices in the Italian-Gothic style of architecture. Internally more attention has been paid to comfort than to mere decoration. The offices are very complete, and the furnishings of the several rooms are solid and substantial, being quite on a par with those in our Government offices at home. The most handsome and luxurious chamber is that in which the Privy Council meets. The House of Commons and the Senate House are arranged on the model of similar places in the United States and on the continent of Europe. Each member has his own seat, with a writing-desk in front of him. For the general public and the reporters there is ample accommodation; and the ladies are permitted to hear the debates with as great comfort as the gentlemen. In the corridors are portraits in oil of the Speakers of the old Legislative Assemblies. The likenesses are said to be good, and the personages are dignified in pose and intellectual in feature. The library is still unfinished. When completed, it will be equal to the other portions of the building, both in suitability of arrangement and architectural effect. The collection of books is large and valuable. As with our own Houses of Parliament, so with those of Canada, the original estimate was very much less than the actual cost. This is said to have arisen from a miscalculation with regard to the foundation. The site being a rocky eminence, it was not supposed that the foundations would require to be on an elaborate scale; but when the work was begun it was discovered that the ground was by no means solid and that a firm foundation would have to be laid. Still, despite these drawbacks, the sum expended was not disproportionate to the character and quality of the structure, the entire expenditure being under a million sterling. From the windows of the building a fine view of the surrounding country is obtained. On the side facing the river a walk has been formed out of the rock, and, as this is on a steep slope covered with trees and shrubs, it constitutes a romantic as well as picturesque promenade.

The chief industries of Ottawa are making laws and sawing timber. The former is less remunerative, though not less useful than the latter. Between those who cultivate the two there is this difference that, whereas the legislators are Canadians, the proprietors of the largest saw-mills are Americans. There is something very impressive in the magnitude of this lumber trade. In the mills every appliance is adopted whereby work can be quickened and manual labour dispensed with. In a space of time hardly greater than is required to record the fact, huge trees are converted into sawn boards. Several saws are bolted together on a frame, which is worked by machinery, and moves up and down in the same way as an ordinary upright saw, but at a much greater speed. This machinery is put in motion by water-power supplied by the river Ottawa. There is no pause in the operations, the mills going night and day, two sets of workmen being employed. Some of the proprietors of the mills have accumulated great wealth. One of them, who is an American, and who came here fifteen years ago with £60 in his pocket, is now reputed to have an income of £14,000. This gentleman has a lucifer-match manufactory as well as a saw-mill, and thus turns the wood he obtains from the forests to double account. In addition to the circumstance of the Canadians having left this field of industry to the Americans, the latter are induced to cultivate it because of its yielding them handsomer profits than they could obtain in their own country from a like source. In the United States they would be subjected to taxes from which they are exempted here. Moreover, the American market for Canadian timber is open to them. Notwithstanding duties intended to be prohibitory, the quantity of timber imported from Canada into the United States is as great now as it was while the Reciprocity Treaty was in force. The real sufferer is the American consumer. If he must have the timber, he is not deterred from purchasing it by the increased price charged on account of the extra duty. This is but one out of many cases in which the existing fiscal policy of the Government of the United States tends to impoverish the people.

Regarded as a river, the Ottawa is a splendid volume of water. It is deep enough to float large vessels, and its current is strong and rapid enough to turn thousands of water-wheels. A striking impression of the force and mass of the stream is obtained by gazing on the Rideau Falls, which are situated in the vicinity of the saw-mills. These falls are not very high, but they are grand on account of the volume of water. Even at this season of the year, when the river is very low, the torrent rushes down with loud noise and irresistible force. In the spring, when the river is swollen by the melting of the ice and snow, the effect must be majestic. As a stream, however, this one would be more beautiful were the surface of the water more clearly exposed to view. In some parts the water itself is completely hidden under a thick covering of saw-dust. Not only does this detract from the appearance of the river, it also interferes with its fish-bearing properties. Where there is so much saw-dust floating and impeding the stream by allowing the refuse of the saw-mills to pass into it, but these are neither rigidly enforced nor strictly observed. Complaints are very general, to the effect that the energy of the American citizens in these parts often embarrasses the authorities. If a dam is to be built, they sometimes build it and then ask permission. On the principle that a thing once done cannot always be easily undone, this mode of action has, as a result, the achievement of the desired end. Those who get their own way pay but little heed to the grumbling of dissatisfied rivals, and these Americans submit with patience to protests which do not interfere with their plans. Perhaps, if their version of the case were given, it might appear that they had charges of intolerable dilatoriness to bring against those whose rights they had treated with scant courtesy and no respect.

Rideau House, the official residence of the Governor-General, is another of the Ottawa sights. The house itself is not a remarkable edifice. It is a piece of patchwork, many additions having been made to the original dwelling. The grounds around it are tastefully laid out, and are kept in good order. Here, as elsewhere, the head gardener is one of those Scotchmen who seem to be gifted by nature with a faculty for gardening. Of the other buildings in Ottawa little need be said. Yet the day may not be distant when the city, as a whole, will deserve a more minute notice. In nearly

every quarter new buildings are being erected, and the chances of the immediate future promise well for the city's growth. Even had this locality not been selected as the seat of Government it would have thriven and waxed important. As the centre of the lumber trade, Ottawa was certain to become a place of note and opulence. Should one out of the many schemes for a railway through Canada from the Atlantic to the Pacific ever pass from the limbo of projects into the paradise of certainties, the most ambitious dreams of the citizens of Ottawa will be fully realised. Much time must elapse, however, before a Pacific railway can be constructed. The Red River settlement has first to be made the seat of a well-organised Government, a task which falls to the lot of the Hon. William McDougall, who has accepted the responsible office of Governor over that vast territory of which the Hudson's Bay Company were the masters, but which is now regarded as a portion of the Dominion of Canada.—*Correspondent of Daily News*.

ONE THOUSAND ROMAN CATHOLIC CHILDREN were in attendance at the model schools in Marlborough-street, Dublin, some weeks subsequent to Cardinal Cullen's threat to withhold the sacrament from parents who sent their children to the model schools.

MINISTERIAL CHANGES.—Several official changes were announced on Tuesday morning. Mr. Stansfeld has been appointed Financial Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. Layard to be British Minister at Madrid, in the place of Sir J. Crampton; and Mr. Ayrton will succeed Mr. Layard as First Commissioner of Works. A vacancy occurs in the representation of South-west by Mr. Layard's appointment; and Mr. Ayrton, who sits for the Tower Hamlets, will have to be re-elected, the office which he at present holds not being under the Crown. Both constituencies are already astir.

MONUMENT TO BARON VON STEIN.—A monument to the great Prussian statesman and patriot, Baron von Stein, was opened, at Herdeck, on the 17th inst. It consists of a watch-tower 90 ft. high, on the summit of the Kaiserberg. The building is divided into two parts, a column of from 4 ft. to 5 ft. in diameter being placed on a square postament. The interior of the lower part is fitted up as a chapel, lighted by three high windows. Opposite the door a tablet is placed, above which hangs the picture of Stein, which is to be superseded by a bust. Above the entrance is the inscription:—"The grateful citizens to Baron Fr. Hr. C. von Stein, born Oct. 27, 1757; died June 29, 1831;" and the lines,

"Der Guten Grundstein,
Der Bösen Eckstein,
Der Deutschen Edelstein."

On the opening day the whole interior was tastefully decorated with flowers.

EARL GREY ON OUR COLONIAL POLICY.—A letter has been published this week, written by Earl Grey on Sept. 4, on the subject of the proposed conference of colonial delegates to be held in London next year. Earl Grey says he considers the colonial policy declared by the present Government to be one of self-interest unworthy of a great nation; but he holds that it is the "direct and natural consequence of the claim put forward of late years on behalf of the colonies to be free from all control or the exercise of any substantial authority over them by the Imperial Government." It cannot be too distinctly understood by the colonies, his Lordship says, "that the policy now adopted towards them by the home Government and by Parliament, and of which they complain, is very little likely to be altered unless they, on their part, are ready to recognise the propriety of the exercise of a larger measure of authority over them by the Imperial Government than they have of late been willing to submit to. I am bound to say that, for my own part, much as I deplore what I regard as the virtual dissolution of our colonial empire by the adoption of the policy in question, I do not think that it ought to be abandoned except on the condition I have mentioned."

THAMES SHIPBUILDING.—The cause of the decline of shipbuilding on the Thames seems to be fully accounted for on studying a table prepared by Mr. John Glover, showing the daily rate of wages on the Thames, Wear, and Clyde, of carpenters, joiners, platers, caulkers, riveters, painters, riggers, sailmakers, boiler-makers, engineers, turners, and pattern-workers. The cost of one day's labour from these combined crafts is, on the Thames, 72s.; on the Clyde, 58s. 8d.; on the Wear, 55s. 8d. The Thames price is 22-72 per cent higher than the Clyde, and 29-34 per cent higher than the Wear. Moreover, it appears that Thames workmanship is no better than that on the Clyde and Mersey, or the Tyne and Wear; and that Government and other contracts are naturally no longer restricted to the Thames. The difference in the rate of wages is aggravated by the extent to which work is done by the "piece" in the northern yards. Ironwork on the Clyde is nearly all so done, and nine tenths of it on the Wear. The comparative disuse of wood in the construction of ships has also materially affected this industry. Formerly all vessels were built of wood. Coal and iron, and the cost thereof, were not then very important items in their construction. Now a steamer built of wood is a rarity, and nearly all large sailing-vessels are built either entirely of iron, or of iron in the interior, with a wooden skin. The disuse of wood and the greatly increased use of iron, favours the rivers in close proximity to the banks of which iron is manufactured, and where coal, so important an item in all work with iron, is also found proximate, and therefore cheap. The reason why Thames wages did not fall with the decline of trade until such a level had been reached as would have enabled Thames masters to compete successfully with other rivers is attributed by Mr. Glover to the decrees of the "union." They fixed a limit below which wages ought not, in their opinion, to fall. They succeeded thus far. Wages remain nominally high; but there is no work—trade is destroyed. It is, perhaps, he adds, an extreme illustration of what happens when the men become masters.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

REFORMS AT ETON.—The school of Eton, under Dr. Hornby, seems really to be awaking to a new life. The assistant masters have just put up a telescope for the purposes of instruction at the cost of £400, and have built a chemical laboratory for £2000. On the other hand, the college (which should always be distinguished from the school) are, characteristically enough in the nineteenth century, establishing a cathedral choir of sixteen boys and twelve men, at a cost of £1500 a year—a sum which would be sufficient for three excellent retiring pensions for tutors. The organist is paid by having a monopoly of the school teaching, while the best of his time is given to the choir. However, the new governing body will soon be in operation, and then perhaps the college, too, will begin to move with the times. The advancing spirit of the age must, indeed, have reached this ancient seat of permissive instruction and privileged idleness, when we find the cause of "advanced education for ladies" occupying the leisure of the most eminent and successful masters. Under the auspices of the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey and the Rev. W. B. Marriott, it is proposed to hold classes at Eton for ladies "not under sixteen," during the present autumn and the coming winter, in Latin, English history, elementary geometry, and physical geography. Mr. Johnson conducts the Latin course, Mr. Oscar Browning undertakes the English history, the Rev. Stephen Hawtrey the elementary geometry, and Mr. W. H. Harris (head master of an old-established school at Windsor which has distinguished itself repeatedly in the Oxford local examinations) will superintend the class of physical geography. The genial co-operation of the most brilliant of the masters of Eton with the able master of a Nonconformist private school, deserves cordial recognition and encouragement. This is the latest and not the least promising advance of that movement in favour of higher education for ladies which, so far as Europe is concerned, began at Cambridge, and has been so zealously pursued in France under the patronage of the Minister of Public Instruction, and with the aid of the most distinguished professors of the University, in spite of the opposition of the Bishop of Orleans.—*Daily News*.

THE SEE OF EXETER.—Her Majesty has issued her *compte d'ordre* to the Dean and Chapter of Exeter for the election of Dr. Temple. Dr. Temple has sent a reply to a memorial from the Deanery of Exeter, in which he expresses regret that his nomination to the see of Exeter should have caused so much anxiety and excitement, but declines to now make a declaration of his opinions, as such a course would be a serious infringement of the lawful liberty of ministers of the Church. He, however, expresses his confidence that personal intercourse with his clergy will bring about a better state of feeling in his regard. It is announced for the benefit of old Rubegians that committees have been formed in Oxford, Cambridge, and London to determine the best way of expressing loving respect for Dr. Temple. Dr. Pusey has written another long letter explanatory of his own position in the controversy. He reiterates his objections to Dr. Temple on account of the Doctor's complicity in "Essays and Reviews," and insists that, if he is not committed to the details of the other essays, he is to their principle. Of that principle, as embodied in the whole book, "a calm and scientific writer" has said:—"Its only unity of purpose seems to be that of a deliberate attack on many of the fundamental principles of our most holy faith." It follows, therefore, that if faith has anything to do with salvation, Dr. Temple must have participated in the ruin of countless souls. There is clearly no hope for the Church, in Dr. Pusey's opinion, but in disestablishment; for "what has the Church of England to hope, or rather what has she not to dread, from future Prime Ministers if one who has a distinct faith lords it with such high hand over her?" The Dean of Ripon, Dr. Pusey, in a letter he has published, says plainly that from the time Dr. Pusey published his "Eirenicon" he has "considered him more really dangerous to the best interests of our Reformed Church than two Dr. Temples." The Dean proceeds, "I see what I consider two poison cups. The one is labelled 'Poison' the other 'Syrup.' The one honestly proclaims its warning—to drink of it is willfully suicidal; the other dishonestly conceals its deadly drug, enticing the unwary by a honeyed edge." Mr. Hobart Seymour thinks it is quite unworthy of Low Churchmen to interfere in the quarrels of Rationalists and Ritualists. He counsels his friends to let such "potshots of the earth" as Dr. Pusey and Dr. Temple strive with one another without taking part in the strife.

AMNESTY DEMONSTRATION IN HYDE PARK.

THE promised amnesty demonstration in Hyde Park took place on Sunday without any material deviation from the programme decided upon by the committee early in last week; and, like all previous outdoor gatherings of a kindred nature unhindered by the police, it passed off without any public disturbance or breach of the peace.

Trafalgar-square, as heretofore, was the head-centre of the assembly. Its paving-stones were covered by a motley crowd, its pleasant fountains enlivened by noisy youths, and its noble lions bestridden by as many small ragamuffins as the huge figures could conveniently accommodate, for the space of two hours. The scene so familiar during the past four years was repeated again, only under an exceptionally fine October day, and with the additional ornaments of blooming shrubs and active fountains. The street lawners and ballad-singers, compared with their old manifestations, were few and humble in demeanour, confining their chief mercantile transactions to the sale of immature grapes and shelled walnuts. The crowd on the whole was a well-dressed one, and even the rougher elements, the existence of which cannot be denied, appeared to be upon their Sunday behaviour. At the base of the Nelson Column some rough-and-ready oratory was volunteered, to what end was not very apparent; but as the unappreciative auditors laughed and jeered when the theme was religion, and looked on with depressing silence while a buffoon made persevering bids for applause, infinitesimal indeed must have been either the harm or the good that was produced. Just as the congregation flocked down the steps of St. Martin's Church, a brass band from the northern thoroughfares made the air ring with the Marseillaise Hymn, while the stream of fashionably-dressed ladies and gentlemen, with their dainty prayer-books, was broken into minor channels by the bearers of banners and the wearers of sashes and rosettes. Owing to the special arrangements, there was no absolute block in Trafalgar-square, as there used to be. In various parts of London and the suburbs there were seventeen district meeting-places during the morning, and the processions were ordered to proceed successively by given routes to Charing-cross, move across Trafalgar-square into Regent-street, and thence by way of Oxford-street through the Marble Arch. Thus there was a series of processions lasting over an hour and a half, which arrangement considerably marred the effect of the demonstration as a marching array, although it relieved the streets of a danger and a nuisance. It is therefore hard, if not impossible, to estimate the number of persons in the processions, especially as upon their arrival in the park they soon, in spite of themselves, became absorbed in a general crush. Perhaps there would have been eight or ten thousand, could they have been collected in one mass. The spectators who lined the streets were naturally on such a day, and at such an hour, very numerous. The processions moved along quietly, were stared at by the people at the windows and on the pavements as a passing curiosity, and disappeared without token of approval or otherwise from anybody. Their bands played the airs that were supposed to be appropriate to the occasion, the French revolutionary tune being the favourite. Green sashes, green rosettes with orange centres, green sprigs of shamrock, other green branches of unknown name, and medals suspended from green ribbons, were worn by all the processionists, and by several who did not fall in at all. Many men had green bands round their caps, with the word "amnesty" inscribed upon them. The bodies marched four deep, under the direction of various committees. Intense interest was manifested in what the bills termed "a grand procession of ladies, under the control of the ladies' committee and the district directresses." This novel contribution assembled under the National Gallery. It consisted of between one and two hundred young women, some well dressed, and all decorated with green favours. The official manager of this body was subjected to much public ridicule, which he bore with long-suffering patience, for to each ribald jest he answered never a word. A good-looking young woman, wearing green garments, carried a small banner at the head of the column. Throughout the procession generally the colour of the rosettes was understood to be an indication of nationality, and green prevailed everywhere. The amnesty committee made an urgent appeal to their friends to preserve the strictest order, and, so far as could be seen, the request was scrupulously observed.

The chief speaking-place in Hyde Park was the cluster of trees in the centre, facing the Marble Arch, and celebrated in Reform League annals. One tree has been for some time christened "The Reformers' Tree," but it was not under the shadow of that branching elm the speakers assumed position on Sunday. It was, indeed, stated that the tree had been levelled by the woodman's axe; and a prostrate trunk, which served the purpose of the amnesty platform, was pointed out as the fallen relic of a turbulent past. There were thousands of persons scattered over the sward between this spot and the Oxford-street entrance; and by three o'clock, when most of the processions had arrived, there were little short of 100,000 sightseers in the park, the immense majority being apparently curiosity-mongers, who had no kind of sympathy with the proceedings, and little interest in them beyond the chances they offered of fun or excitement. Hence, when it became evident there were to be no heads broken, or police assaulted, a gradual dispersal commenced. The crowds were as thick around the meeting-place that several of the processions were debarred from approaching to within a hundred yards of earshot, and one or two other meetings were improvised. The line of persons thus kept out was marked by the banners and "cups of liberty" that had been borne aloft through the streets; and this accident enabled the curious to read the inscriptions on the special banners, amongst which old Reform League flags were interspersed. The most emphatic inscriptions were, "Disobedience to Tyrants is a Duty to God;" "Set the Captives free;" and "God Save Ireland." These sentiments appeared in modified forms, and in the midst of harps and shamrocks on a considerable number of green flags. Immediately over the head of the chairman (Mr. Josiah J. Merriman) the star-spangled banner drooped in melancholy limpness until it was hoisted twenty yards up into the tree, where it was grasped by a hardy climber perched there, who for the rest of the time kept it properly unfurled.

The proceedings commenced by a speech from Mr. Merriman, whose good-humour and perseverance bore him through a difficult task. Anxious as his friends were to hear him, all but about a hundred were sorely disappointed; for, although there was no opposition and no specific interruption, the noise and confusion from the packed thousands were absolutely bewildering. He congratulated the committee upon the success of the demonstration, and on the moral triumph they had achieved, and denied Mr. Gladstone's allegation as to the existence of a Fenian organisation in the United Kingdom, averring that the right hon. gentleman had been misled by Scotland-yard, where Fenianism was a question of political economy—a matter of supply and demand. A resolution was then moved by Mr. Clapham, a Leeds Town Councillor—viz.,

That this meeting considers the political condition of Ireland renders it expedient that the whole of the political prisoners should be liberated, and that their further detention is liable to engender prejudice and ill-feeling against the Government and people of England.

The motion was carried after being seconded by Mr. Ryan; and then a memorial, read by Mr. McDonnell, the secretary of the Amnesty Committee, was adopted, in accordance with the terms of the above resolution. Some formal votes of thanks, including one to Mr. Merriman, were passed, and the processions at once left the park. It was some time before the ground was cleared, small groups lingering as long as there was a mock-litany scoundrel or vagabond ballad-singer to surround. A reserve of police was at hand in the Magazine, but only the regular park force appeared. The leading procession left the park, preceded by the banner which first entered it; it was the flag inscribed "God Save Ireland!"

THE CONFIRMATION OF DR. MORERLY as the new Bishop of Salisbury took place, on Wednesday, at Bow Church, Chesham. The consecration of the Bishop of Salisbury took place, on Thursday, at Westminster Abbey.

Literature.

Mopsa the Fairy. By JEAN INGELOW. London: Longmans and Co.

We have kept this story over until now because it seemed to us to be of the class of books which people think of as specially suitable for giving away at Christmas time. The great annual season for making presents, particularly to the young, is now close upon us, and we take up Miss Ingelow's "Mopsa" with great pleasure. It is "Dedicated to my dear little cousin, Janet Hollway"—fortunate "Janet Hollway," to have for a cousin a lady who can write such a book as "Mopsa!"—and it seems to us to be illustrated by amateur hands. Some of the drawings are by no means bad; but, judging as well as we can, we should say they have either not been well put upon the wood, or not well cut when once there. The best of them are, we think, "Jack's New Friend" and "They Run Away from Mother Fate."

Like all good fairy tales, "Mopsa" is as much a book for grown people as for children. A child will not understand the meaning; and a great many grown people will not see why, for one example out of a score or more, Jack could not hear what the white fairy said until she had got him outside (p. 235). Nor will any child, nor will many mature folk, know why the slave-woman (p. 96) could only be bought with the most valuable coin Jack possessed. But very large numbers of children—we cannot say all, for we have known children who hated fairy tales—will delight in "Mopsa" without at all caring for the author's meaning. It is so improbable that any tale of, on the whole, equal beauty will be published that we recommend people who are looking out for a gift-book for young people to think of "Mopsa" before searching further. It is an exquisitely-beautiful story, and is well got up, with gilt edges. The print is large and clear, which is a great point.

An Illustrated Natural History of British Moths. By EDWARD NEWMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S., &c. London: W. Tweedie.

In this important contribution to the literature of entomology Mr. Edward Newman, in his preface, lays particular claim to originality, and professes to have written his description of the British moths from his own observation of the caterpillar and the perfect insect; and yet, before the reader gets further into the book than the fifth page, evidence drawn from the south of Europe regarding the propensities of that frightful creature the death-head hawk-moth, seems at variance with the possibility of actual observation or ordinary experience. Says Mr. Newman:—"The caterpillar is found in August; the perfect insect, in October. It is very fond of honey, and creeps into the hives in the south of Europe, and, with its short thick trunk, sucks the honey out of the cells." From the construction of this sentence, it is doubtful whether it is the caterpillar or the perfect insect which creeps into the cells; but we venture to say that, if either the one or the other of them do such a thing, the bees in the south of Europe must be of a very different temper from those we know in this country; and if it be really the perfect insect that invades the honeycombs, either the death-head hawk-moth in the south of Europe is a diminutive specimen, or the bees there construct their cells on principles unknown in the British Isles. Any little inaccuracy, however—if, indeed, that we have quoted be inaccurate—is a small blemish on the face of a work remarkable for laborious research, terse description, and valuable illustration.

Recent Discussions on the Abolition of Patents for Inventions in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the Netherlands; with Suggestions as to International Arrangements regarding Inventions and Copyright. London: Longmans and Co.

We cannot enter here into the controversy that has for some time been in progress as to the propriety of abolishing the patent laws. The subject is large, and would require more space for its discussion than we can possibly spare; so we must content ourselves with saying, in regard to the book before us, that those who wish to have the whole question placed before them from at least one point of view will here find a large mass of evidence, speeches, and papers, in favour of abolition, from such men as Sir William Armstrong; M. Bernard, editor of the *Paris Siecle* and *Journal des Economistes*; Count von Bismarck; M. Chevalier, Senator and member of the Institute of France; M. Fock; M. Godefroi; Mr. Macfie, M.P.; Sir Roundell Palmer, Lord Stanley; James Stirling, Esq., author of "Considerations on Banks and Bank Management," "Letters from the South," &c.; and others. The work, however, though both ably compiled and interesting, is professedly one-sided; and all who desire to master the subject in its entirety must not be content with what they find here, but must read up the other side as well before fixing their minds upon a question that is every day becoming more and more important.

The Solitary, and other Poems. By RICHARD YATES STURGES. Edinburgh: James Nichol.

The poetry here offered by Mr. Sturges is for the most part of a serious character, occasionally enlivened by little touches of a lighter hue. That which is sombre is artistic, and that which is lively is more beholden to nature than to the imitation or inspiration of art. In working upon artistic models, the author constantly exhibits marks of labour, and in many instances indications of painful straining after effect, of which the very first stanza of "The Solitary" furnishes an example, who is introduced as

A figure, by surroundings defied,
By rocks encircled, and wild winds embraced.

The surroundings that "defy" are

The sea's dark locks, like clouds, gloom-grandly graced
That hover round imagination's home,
Darting their arrowy light, floating in lofty gloom.

Much more agreeable, as well as more powerful, because natural, are some of the little pieces. Take, for instance, "The Happy Song":—

I had a bird that wadna sing,
A sang nor whistle scarce ava;
An' yet I lo'd the saucy thing
The mair his roguish een I saw.
I put his prison put ae day,
That he might taste the caller air;
A muckle taste he had, oh! wae,
For at he fled, I kent na where.
But soon I spied him on a tree;
He sang fu' glad, I whistled sair;
He winked his saucy een at me,
And flew awa' to come nae mair.
I couldna blame the happy thing,
Though happy far awa' frae me,
Shame! Wad ye ha'e pair bodies sing
Unless they sing o' liberty?

Let the poet follow the example of his little bird, and free his wings from the prison-wires of imitation; after which, if time and the muses permit, he may "wink his saucy een" at the critics and chirrup away amongst the small birds of British song to the delight of thousands.

Dictionary of Scientific Terms. By P. AUSTIN NUTTALL, LL.D. London: Strahan and Co.

This book is dedicated, by "special permission," to the Right Hon. Robert Lowe, and is designed to furnish students in science with the meaning, derivation, and general application of the numerous words which the progress of scientific research has originated and brought into daily use, not only amongst scientific men, but wherever the English language is spoken. Professors of science and non-professional teachers and students—everyone, indeed, who is desirous of understanding the nomenclature of science—would do well to give Mr. Austin Nuttall's dictionary of scientific terms a place on his bookshelves alongside of his Johnson or Webster.

The Popular Educator. A Complete Encyclopedia of Elementary, Advanced, and Technical Education. London: Cassell, Petter, and Galpin.

This third volume of the "Popular Educator," like those which have gone before, is designed to assist self-educating people in their arduous and highly commendable task; and it must be said that the editor, in those papers which treat of the modern sciences—such, for example, as geology—has taken care not to disturb home-bred notions of the creation which are so closely interwoven with the ordinary traditions and beliefs of the Christian religion. The library of the intelligent British workman could not receive a more valuable addition than Cassell, Petter, and Galpin's "Popular Educator."

Words of Comfort for Parents Bereaved of Little Children. Edited by WILLIAM LOGAN. London: James Nisbet and Co.

The deep-rooted sentiment of the human heart that death shall not divide us from our offspring, though they have been removed from us by death, leads the mind directly toward any source of comfort that promises relief from the anguish and pain of bereavement. So every heart, unless hardened by grief and driven into solitary sullenness, must be thankful for the prose and the poetry contained in the book now before us. As a proof of the strong desire on the part of the editor to meet the requirements of tender souls, he has devoted a considerable portion of the book to discourses on "Infant Salvation," by ministers of various denominations, and the whole compilation is eminently calculated to soothe and tranquillise the minds of bereaved parents.

The Presence of Christ. By the REV. ANTHONY W. THOROLD, M.A. London: Strahan and Co.

God for us, God with us, God in us; these are the ideas which describe our religion. From this text the Rev. Mr. Thorold has written a series of sermons or lectures on Christian assurance, Divine providence, chastisement, and kindred subjects, with a view to comfort and instruct those who take the Old and New Testament as an infallible revelation of God's will toward man. Wisely avoiding disputation, the author applies himself to work out from his premises kindly considerations for mankind everywhere to rest upon and put their trust in the living God, being assured that, in the struggle against suffering and sin, and in the midst of the doubt and darkness of this life, all things will work together for good to those who love the Lord Jesus Christ. Animated by a spirit so gentle, and written with a grace that distinguishes the gentleman and scholar, Mr. Thorold's volume must be a welcome addition to Christian literature.

Debrett's Titled Men, 1869. London: Dean and Son.

The English are generally believed, even by themselves, to be a title-loving people; and this work is a further attempt to gratify their desire to know all about "persons of quality," as the old phrase used to run, and has been compiled under the care of the same editor who takes charge of the other works issued under the name of Debrett—namely, the "Illustrated Peerage and Titles of Courtesy," the "Illustrated Baronetage, with the Knightage," the "Illustrated Biographical and Heraldic House of Commons," and the "Judicial Bench." Such being the case, it is enough to say that it exhibits the accuracy and reliability that distinguish those works, and contains besides some useful directions as to the mode in which persons of title and officials of all sorts ought to be addressed—a point about which not a little difficulty is generally experienced.

A LANDLORD NAMED O'BRIEN, residing near Mohill, in the county of Leitrim, has been brutally murdered. His body was discovered in a field near his own house. The face and head were fearfully mangled. A wound behind the ear showed that he had also been shot.

A TERRIFIC HURRICANE that prevailed on Sept. 15, a few hundred miles east of St. Thomas, caused much damage to shipping. Eight vessels put into St. Thomas disabled, and two were known to have foundered. Both the latter were French; the disabled vessels were either French, Spanish, or American.

AT A MEETING OF THE POOR-LAW MEDICAL OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION, on Wednesday evening, Dr. Rogers read an elaborate report on the dispensary system in Ireland, based upon personal inquiries in that country. It appeared from his statement that although there is a far larger sum spent on medical relief to the poor, the beneficial effect of that policy was abundantly shown by the smaller general expenditure on pauperism.

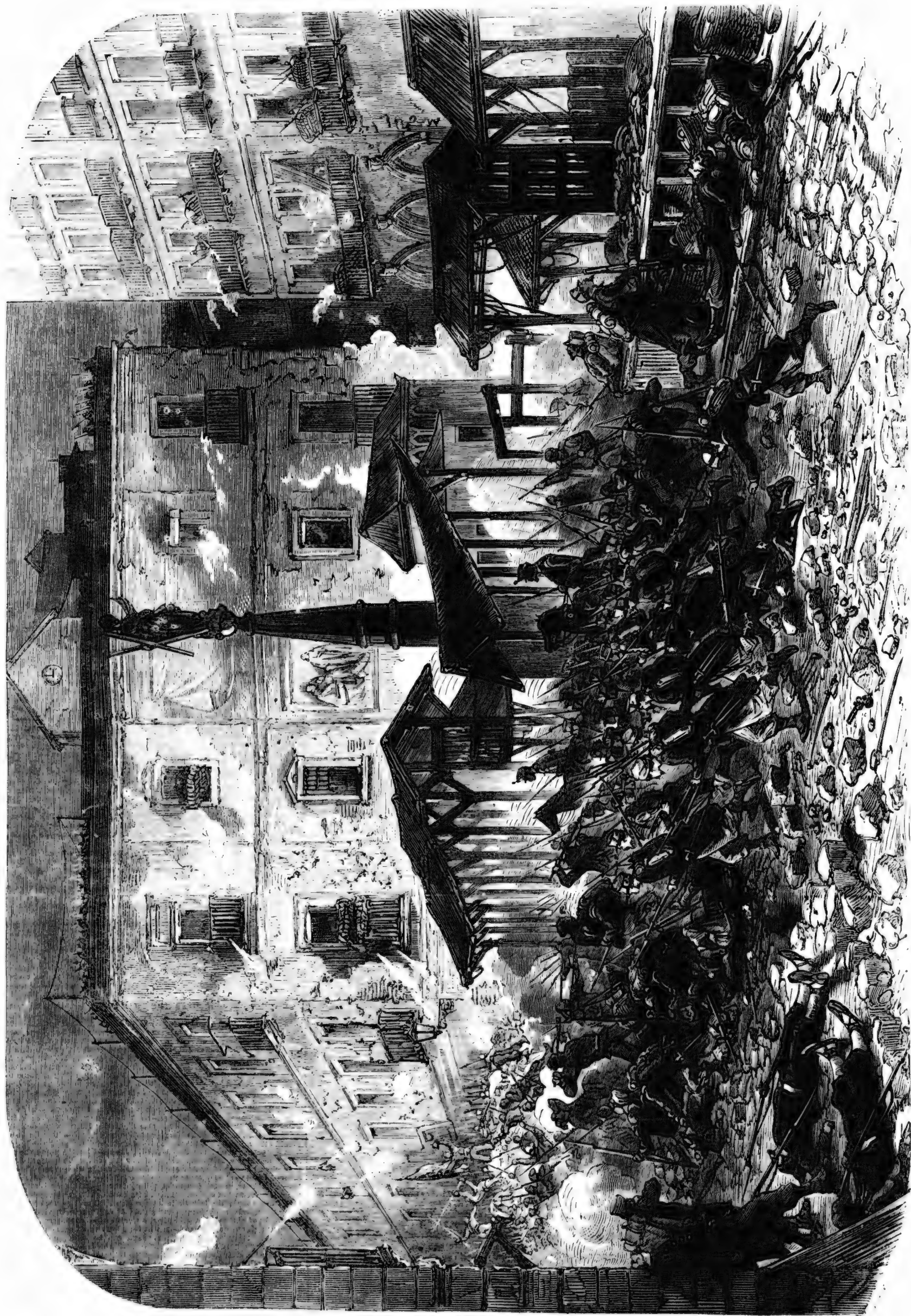
HERALDS' COLLEGE.—It is reported that the Earl Marshal intends holding a Commission in the course of the month of November, with the object of investigating the present existing arrangements of the Herald's College, and of inquiring into its uses, in order to remedy the abuses lately so much complained of. The Commission is to consist of the following gentlemen:—Lord Edward Howard, Sir John Alexander, and Mr. Sergeant Ballais.

THREE IRON STEAM-VESSELS have been commenced at the works of Messrs. Maudslays, East Greenwich. A co-operative company at Millwall have received orders to build a wooden vessel and a composite vessel. A vessel has also been commenced at Messrs. Rennie's yard. It is stated that Messrs. Dudgeon, at Millwall, have several orders in hand; and there are other indications that an improvement is about to take place with regard to ship building on the Thames.

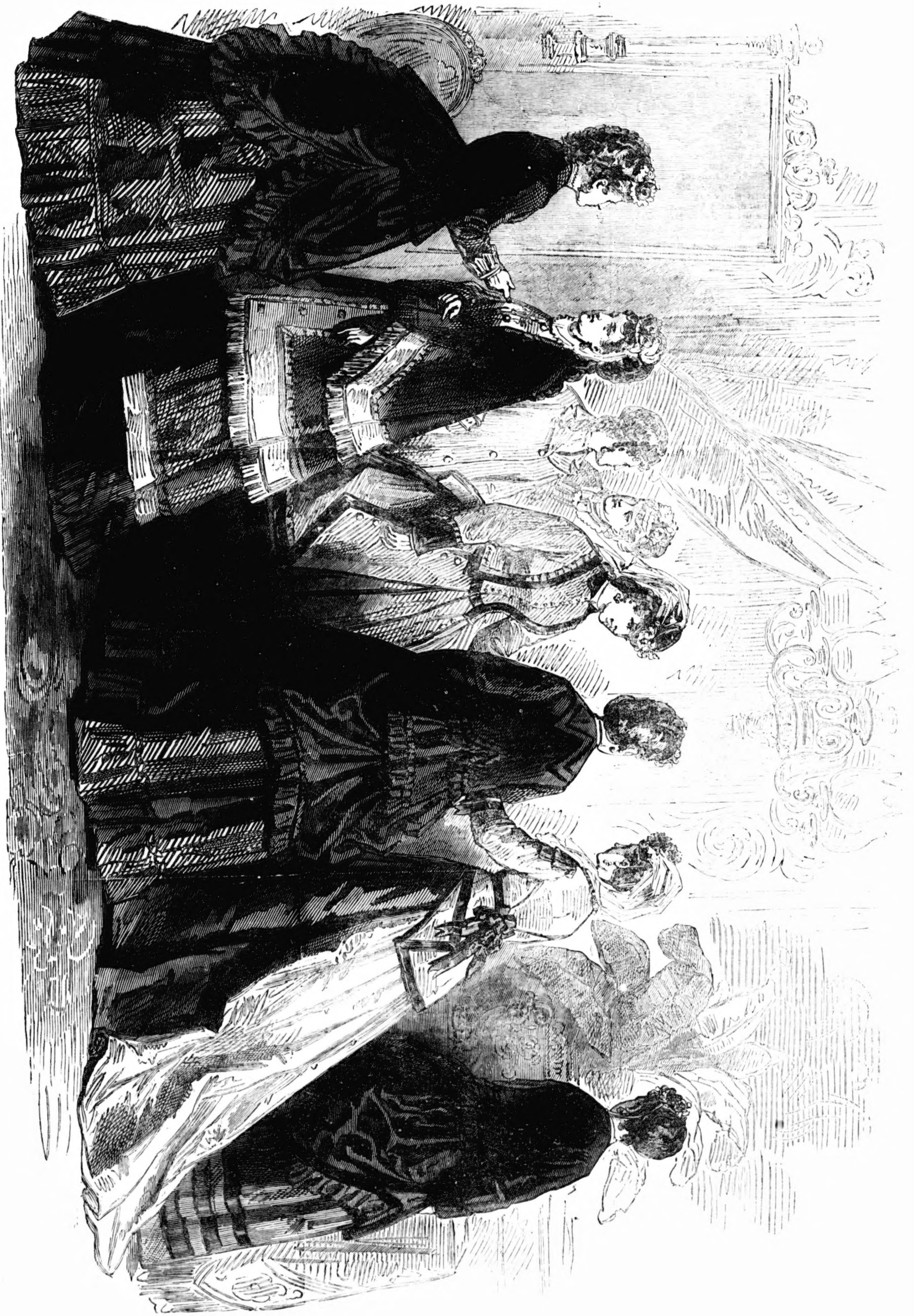
A MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE of the British and Colonial Emigration Society was held on Wednesday, at the Mansion House. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that about 4000 people had been this year sent over to Canada by the society, and only a few had left that colony for the States. Resolutions were passed in favour of giving renewed effect to emigration as a permanent means of relief during the coming winter, and a sub-committee was appointed to effect that object.

THE SULTAN AND THE SUEZ CANAL.—The presence of the Sultan at the inauguration of the Suez Canal has now been decided on. Abdul-Aziz, accompanied by the Grand Vizier, Djemil Pacha, and M. Bourée, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, as well as by all the representatives of the European States at the Porte, will leave the palace of Dolma-Baghe on Nov. 12. The Imperial yacht Sultana will be accompanied by two naval squadrons. The first, exclusively composed of ironclads, will remain in the harbour of Port Said, whilst the second, consisting of corvettes and advice-boats, will go through the canal and enter the Red Sea.

A VACANT BRIDGE OVER THE THAMES.—It is curious that, while public attention has of late been much directed to the crowded state of London Bridge, and to the necessity of improved communication between the City and the southern side of the Thames, no notice has been taken of the fact that at the present moment there is a bridge available for foot-passengers within 200 or 300 yards of London Bridge which is absolutely useless. We allude to the Cannon-street Railway Bridge, belonging to the South-Eastern Company, which, like its companion structure at Charing-cross, has an excellent footpath on each side of the portion devoted to the railway traffic. The footways on the Cannon-street Bridge are each about 8 ft. wide, and they are connected by wide and easy stairs to the thoroughfares on the two banks of the river. On the north or City side the eastern footpath communicates with Allhallows-lane, and the western footpath with Cousin-lane. On the southern bank the two footpaths unite in Bank-side, whence there are excellent thoroughfares via Park-street and the Borough Market to London Bridge station, or by way of Red Cross-street and Southwark-street to the heart of the crowded districts of the Borough. The footpaths were originally designed, we believe, for the use of the public on payment of a halfpenny toll, as is now the case at Hungerford Bridge; but on the opening of Southwark Bridge toll-free, it was evident that a toll bridge placed so closely between two free bridges would be nearly useless. There, however, are the footpaths, railings, stairs, and even the toll-houses, in perfect order, but unused. It certainly seems a thousand pities that all this work should lie idle while at the same time all sorts of ideas are being broached for providing new means of communication between the two banks of the river. Probably the Corporation could purchase for the public the right of using the footpaths for a very small sum compared with what a new bridge would cost, and there can be little doubt that they would materially relieve the pedestrian traffic on London Bridge. We are sure that City men living on the Brighton railway, and particularly those who have offices near the Mansion, would be glad to be able to walk quietly over the Cannon-street Bridge instead of going through the jostling and turmoil of London Bridge. To the Borough Market, and to the crowded districts of Southwark lying between the Borough and the Southwark Bridge-road, the access from the City would be more direct by the railway bridge than by any other way. The two footpaths could be used, one for passengers going north, and the other for those going south, so that no crowding or confusion could take place. Whether London Bridge be widened or not, we feel quite sure that the footpaths on the Cannon-street Bridge would be found a very great public convenience, and they possess the inestimable advantage of being ready for immediate use.—*The Architect.*



THE REPUBLICAN RISING IN SPAIN: STREET-FIGHTING AT BARCELONA.



FASHIONS FOR WINTER.

THE LATE REVOLT IN BARCELONA.

THE Republican insurrection in Spain appears to be completely quelled, but a painful interest attaches to the scenes enacted during its continuance. In Catalonia, of course, the malefactors were the first on foot, and the most desperate in their resistance; and, equally of course, Barcelona was in the front of the movement in excitable Catalonia. The fighting in the streets of Barcelona was most severe, and is thus described by the *Diario* of that city:—"On the morning of Saturday, Sept. 25, it began to be rumoured that at noon an edict would be published ordering the disarming of some of the battalions of the national militia. Great anxiety reigned in the minds of the inhabitants. A little after one in the afternoon the Plaza de la Constitucion was occupied militarily. In the Casas Consistoriales there was a reserve of Civil Guards, of infantry and cavalry; in the Casa de la Diputacion two battalions of Cuerpos Francos of Tarragona, and in the centre of the Plaza a battery of artillery, whose pieces commanded the principal streets which there debouch. In one grand extension of all these streets there were platoons of troops. At three o'clock in the afternoon the edict was fixed on the walls, ordering the disarmament of the battalions whose commanders had signed the protest against the disarming of the volunteers of Tarragona. A section of the Civil Guard accompanied those who put up the placards. In a short time it was learnt that barricades were being formed in the suburb of San Antonio, and that individuals of some of the Republican battalions intended to disobey the order to disarm. The agitation which reigned in that part of the city was extraordinary. The cornets of these battalions sounded the call, and the volunteers assembled in Calles del Poniente, Raig, Carmen, and other streets. Soon after the edict was posted some members of the Republican battalion of the second district assembled in the Barrios de San Cucufato and constructed one barricade of the stones and timbers of the works going on at the Fuente de San Agustin Viejo, and another in front of the Church of St. Mark, availing themselves for the latter of a passing cart and of the doors and stones of a house building near that church. The first of these barricades was taken by one section of cavalry and one of carabineers; but in the second we have to lament a misfortune. As its defenders refused they made a discharge against the troops, and wounded the Lieutenant of cavalry who commanded in the knee. The barriers were cleared completely, and sentinels established at all the street corners. Some individuals of the Republican battalions fortified themselves in the workmen's restaurant of Santa Catalina, but shortly afterwards desisted from their operations, and retired to their houses. At half-past five the authorities, seeing the unmistakable evidences of resistance to the edict, ordered the first alarm-gun to be fired. On hearing it great was the terror in all places in the city, especially in the Rambla, which was full of the curious. All the peaceful citizens rushed to their houses, and closed the doors and the shops so promptly that by the time the second cannon was fired from the Castle of Montjuich the people in the streets could be counted. The churches were not opened all the afternoon, and the bells did not ring. Neither was there any public or private diversion, though some preparations had been making, on account of the morrow being a *dia de fiesta*. At half-past three the Ayuntamiento met in permanent Session, although not many councillors attended. The forces of the army—civil guard, francos, carabineers, and monarchical volunteers were in great number, and very well distributed. The priests and doctors were opportunely located in the principal edifices the forces occupied, and the latter had their medicine-chests and portable beds all ready for the care of the wounded. During the firing of the alarm-guns the newshys were crying out "The Manifesto of General Pierrad to the Spanish people." About half-past nine at night we heard discharges and some isolated shots, which continued at intervals till twelve.

"The fire, which, as we have said, opened at half-past nine, ceased at a little before two in the morning, when the last barricade was taken. The combat was circumscribed to some barrios of district three, and a few streets of district four, both in the suburb of San Antonio. The rest of the city remained tranquil. It is said that at half-past eight on Saturday night a commission of the Ayuntamiento presented themselves to the Captain-General, asking for an extension of time for the delivery of the arms for those who had fortified themselves in the suburb. Señor Gaminedo conceded it for the improrogable space of five quarters of an hour. We are ignorant of the motives from which the barricades were not abandoned; but the order for the attack was given at half-past nine in the Calle del Carmen, which, the same as all the others occupied by the Republicans, was completely obscure, for either the lamps had not been lit at all, or they had been extinguished. The first barricade attacked was of paving-stones, in front of the Mincimas, at the corner of the Calle de los Angeles. A discharge answered the shots which its occupants directed to the troops, and it was carried by the bayonet. As the troops advanced the resistance became greater, it being necessary to employ artillery in the Calle de Poniente, which was found almost impenetrable, because at all the crossings of the streets opening into it there was a barricade. While the troops in the Calle del Carmen advanced to the Capuchinas, those of the Calle de Ronda attacked the Calle de Poniente in such a manner that the marks of the balls are still to be seen in the facade of the house in the Calle del Carmen in front of the Calle de Poniente. The troops in the part of San Pablo attacked the streets Robador and Cadena. Through the first they reached the Calle del Hospital, but in the second they encountered great resistance. There were some casualties on both sides. The troops of the Calle de Robador got up to the passage of Bernardino, and attacked the great barricade in front of the Church of the Carmelites, corner of the Calle de la Ribera Baja. In the first attack the troops had to retire in consequence of the lively fire of its defenders, for they had been joined by those who had been disarmed from the other barricades, with the intention to prevent the taking of the Convent of the Capuchinas, where was the nucleus of the insurrection. The commander of the attacking party then ordered the artillery to be placed in front of the barricade, and it was not long in opening a way for the soldiers, who took the barricade, and then penetrated through the Calle de la Ribera Baja, while those who had attacked the barricades of the Calles Sadurni, San Geronimo, and Cadena, debouched through the latter to the Calle del Hospital. The moon had then risen. They directed themselves to the Capuchinas. Meanwhile the troops who had taken the other barricades came through the Padre Riera Alta, and Calles del Carmen and Poniente. To the rebels ensconced in the ex-convent there was no recourse but to surrender at discretion, which they did. Some of the Republicans managed to escape by the streets leading to the Eusanche. By two in the morning the troops dominated all the city, and we heard no more firing. At daybreak the voice ran through the rest of the population that the insurrection was conquered, and a great number of curious began to traverse the barrios, which had been the theatre of events. There still lay in the streets the dead bodies of the Republicans and those of the troops. The former were ten or eleven. The troops are said to have had four killed and five or six wounded. The body which suffered the most was the battalion of Cazadores de Bejar, who had three killed. The other bodies who gave the attack were one battalion of the regiment of Navarra, the Cazadores de Ciudad Rodrigo, and the artillery. The people wounded were twenty, according to some, but others say not so many. It is not possible to learn with certainty, for some were carried into private houses and attended to there. Nevertheless, in the military hospital, in addition to two dead citizens, there were one or two wounded of the same class. In that of Santa Cruz there were seven wounded and five dead. One of the first was said to be the commander of the rebels; he is seriously hurt in the shoulder. At half-past eight the prisoners (some eighty or more) were transferred to one of the war-vessels anchored in the port. At half-past nine in the morning a column, consisting of a battalion of Cazadores, a battery of artillery, a squadron of lancers,

and a platoon of volunteers of Catalonia, went out to the neighbouring pueblo of Sans, where it was said that the Alcalde Alen, comandante of the Republican battalion quartered in the Capuchinas, had gone the afternoon before with some of his men, in the idea of uniting in that pueblo the armed Republicans who were in the Ribera Baja del Llobregat. Another column of equal strength, with some companies of one of the battalions of Francos de Tarragona, went at noon to San Andres de Palomar, where the Republicans of that pueblo had seized the workshops of the Saragossa Railway, impeding the going out of the locomotives and cutting the rails, so that the company had to abandon the service of the trains. As the column arrived, the Republicans appear to have abandoned those points. On Sunday, Sept. 26, Barcelona presented an aspect of complete calm, and none of the usual animation of *dias de fiesta*."

WINTER FASHIONS.

We have so suddenly found ourselves in the midst of the winter season that the change of fashion has become of some importance during the last month; not that there is any very radical difference in the mode, but that materials and colours are more in accordance with the change of temperature. With the exception of black, which in silk and velvet always predominates for autumn and winter costumes, deep shades of military blue and that dark green which is known as the colour of the "Guides" mostly prevail. Brown is also a fashionable hue, a shade darker than the Bismarck being most in vogue.

The adoption of costume dresses has served to supersede the fashion of wearing jupons of a different colour to that of the robe; but when a long skirt is worn the jupon may be made of Scotch plaid or fancy striped material. English velvets of all colours, with black stripes or chequers, are used for trimming petticoats made of black woollen fabrics.

One of the principal advantages of the comparatively slight alterations in the mode will be found in the possibility of altering costumes to suit the requirements of the present season. Thus, a silk dress cut in points at the bottom of the skirt, although not in accordance with the latest style, may be modified by wearing a waistband with basques or puffs at the back, the essential matter being to reduce the fulness on the hips, which is the principal difference between the autumn dresses and those now generally worn. Indeed, there is now far more liberty allowed to personal taste and convenience than has for some time past been permitted. So long as the general outline is preserved, the details are of less importance. Should there not be sufficient material in the robe to make a waistband and puffs to match, a ribbon may be used, or even a breadth of silk or taffeta. The "pans" are worn short, but the buckles or bows have assumed almost gigantic proportions. If the dress be a little deteriorated before alteration it is best to transform it into a tunic and wear it over a jupon of the same or of some suitable colour. The skirt may be looped up with buttons and cords in order to form a costume-dress, and may thus be worn indifferently either for walking or evening attire.

For the evening, however, it is *en règle* to wear a full-draped tunic of black grenadine with satin stripes, trimmed with some bright colour, either in velvet or ribbon, with large bows at the sides where it is looped; the edge having a plaited flounce of the same material, made with a heading, and put on with a crossway satin band of the same colour as the trimming. The tunic should be made with a plain high bodice, and very wide sleeves reaching to the elbow, also trimmed with plaitings to match the skirt, and terminating in a fall of lace. Tunics will be very generally worn in evening toilets, and will be formed of China crape or white Algerian tissue, so that an old China crape shawl may be usefully employed for this purpose, its own fringe supplying an adequate trimming. Crinoline of moderate dimensions will continue to be worn, but in the shape of "paniers"—that is to say, on the hips as well as at the back of the skirt; and, indeed, it is in the former position that the principal fulness will be exhibited, for the "paniers," so far from being diminished, will probably be considerably augmented. Trimmings will mostly take the form of flounces in almost every variety. Large plain flounces, with or without headings, a series of small flounces almost covering the robe, and either close together or with intervening spaces, will, however, be most usual.

Plain paletots still hold their place in walking costumes, the principal difference being in the mode of trimming. For velvet paletots two pieces of Chantilly lace sewn together at the edges and placed round the bottom; for cashmere black guipure or black ribbon velvet answers the purpose; for talmas of black cloth or cashmere a kind of gilt gimp is adopted, edged with black silk, or a black fringe with a gold "brin" placed here and there at equal distances. The Tyrolean hat is the great rage of the season for young ladies, and it would be difficult to imagine a more graceful head-dress for certain faces. Care, however, must be taken that it is suited to the style of the wearer, and its ornamentation should not be too conspicuous.

Bonnets—if they can any longer be called by that name—are practically no more than diadem-shaped coiffures; and, should the present tendency continue, we shall soon revert to the fashion of Louis XVI—a mere scaffolding of velvet tufts, straight aigrettes, and flowers raised to a pile in front of the head. Chignons continue to be worn very high and forward, and it is therefore towards the forehead that the principal ornamentation is concentrated.

Our fashion-sheet represents some of the most fashionable costumes and dresses of the season. The first figure on the left depicts a costume of elegant woollen poplin, the under skirt terminating with a flounce, and the upper skirt looped up at the sides and back, and trimmed all round with a narrow plaited flounce. The second dress is in small plaid, the paletot trimmed with fringe and lined with fine flannel. Next comes a costume of striped crepe velvet with skirt of faille in the same colour; and this is followed by a superb dress of glacé poplin trimmed with velvet. No. 5 is a robe of either black or coloured poul-de-soie made very plain, and having a basque with revers trimmed round with velvet, and a waistband with noude of velvet at the back and short pointed ends. The last figure exhibits a costume of fine black faille and velvet trimmings, three bands of which adorn the skirt, while the upper skirt, raised very high at the sides, is edged with a flounce also headed by a velvet band. The paletot is very short and rather loose, and is edged with a narrow flounce carried up at the sides and back in such a way that it forms "tabs," which give it a plain but elegant appearance.

Amongst many pretty costumes we notice a robe of violet taffeta trimmed with black ribbon velvet, the under skirt of violet poplin; while another was composed of brown taffeta trimmed with four narrow flounces, the upper skirt of brown cashmere, edged with a narrow flounce, and looped at the side with a large bow or rosette, the waistband of brown ribbon velvet. Some elegant corsages for dinner and evening dress are made of plaited muslin, trimmed with satin ribbon. On the front are pates, formed with rouleaux of satin, and each terminating with a satin button. Braces, composed of lace with a rouleau of satin, terminate at the back with a "pan" similarly ornamented.

Ruffs and cravats are still almost universally worn, and are made in all kinds of materials, from muslin to reps, including satin, velvet, cashmere, lace, tulle, and taffeta. Plaids are more than ever *en vogue* for trimmings, dresses, mantles, and even fringes and feathers; but, although it cannot be denied that a lady dressed entirely in this fashion presents a sufficiently striking appearance, this mode is seen to best advantage when adopted for children's costumes. A very pretty paletot or mantle for a little girl of from six to eight years of age is made in Rob Roy plaid; the paletot, which is wadded, hangs rather loose, and has a pelerine and loose sleeves drawn in at the wrists.

MR. GEORGE PEABODY is lying very dangerously ill at No. 80, Eaton-square.

OPERA AND CONCERTS.

THE opening of Covent-Garden Theatre for a short series of musical performances is now formally announced. The company will consist of Mdle. Titiens, Mdle. Vanzini, Mdle. Sinico, Mdle. Salchi, Mdle. Corsi, Mdle. Bauermeister, and Mdle. Irma de Murska. Signor Gardoni, Signor Della Rocca (his first appearance), Mr. Lyall, Signor Marino, and Signor Mongini; Signor Cotogni, Signor Antoucci (his first appearance), Herr Formes, Signor Ziboli, Signor Campi, Signor Tagliafico, Signor Casaboni, and Mr. Sautley. Band and chorus will be those of the Royal Italian Opera; musical director and conductor, Signor Arditi; conductor, Signor Beviniani; leader, Mr. Carodus; maître de ballet, M. Desplaces; stage-manager, Mr. A. Harris. The season will last for about a month (twenty subscription nights), and the repertoire will consist of the following operas:—"Roberto il Diavolo," "Les Huguenots," "Le Prophète," "Dinorah," "Faust," "Lucrezia Borgia," "Il Flauto Magico," "Le Nozze di Figaro," "Don Giovanni," "Fidelio," "Medea," and "Hamlet."

The principal London artists are still continuing their provincial visits. The most important of the wandering companies consists of Mdle. Nilsson, Madame Gilardoni, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Bettini, Signor Foli, and Mr. J. M. Wehli. During three months, if report be true, the charming Swedish lady, and the more or less accomplished artists who accompany her, will go from town to town. Another distinguished vocalist is also on her travels, to whom, as to Mdle. Nilsson, a special interest attaches. The interest, however, comes from altogether a different cause. Mdle. Nilsson is a novelty whom crowds are anxious to hear for the first time. Madame Sainton-Dolby is a familiarity of whom crowds are hastening to hear the last. Of course Madame Sainton is not alone. With her are associated Miss Edith Wynne, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Lewis Thomas, M. Sainton, and others of less note. Madame Sainton made herself famous as a singer of religious music, and as such she naturally prefers to take her leave. Hence her frequent appearance in oratorios, and hence her possession of the right to perform Rossini's mass, in which new work she will be heard for the last time. Mr. Maples is, also an itinerant, has with him a fair working troupe, headed by the artist—Mdle. Titiens—who for many years has sustained the provincial fortunes of her manager. The Hungarian, Mdle. Irma de Murska, erratic but gifted, divides the honours with Mdle. Titiens. Mdle. de Murska has appeared in Dublin as the Ophelia of M. Thomas's "Hamlet," with the success usual to her assumption of "mad parts." As matters stand now, Covent Garden will not enjoy the services of the Ophelia during the campaign of 1870. Hence Mdle. de Murska's appearance as the Danish heroine. Among the remaining operatic tourists are Mdle. Salchi, Signor Della Rocca, Mr. Sautley, and Signor Arditi.

Instrumental artists are also wandering about. Madame Arabella Goddard, for example, who has lately shown a love for "itinerating" which threatens to deprive London of her services altogether. Her position at the head of English pianists—and of pianists in England—requires her to be at the headquarters of English music. But what is a loss to London is a gain to the country. As at St. James's Hall, last season, the unaffected and refined singing of Miss Annie Edmonds gives variety to Madame Goddard's concerts. Madame Norman-Neruda and Mr. Charles Hallé make a "combined attraction" for provincial music-lovers. The following advertisement, in which Madame Neruda's praises are sounded with vigour, if not with taste, is worth reproducing:—"Madame Norman-Neruda.—This elegant and accomplished artist—known, flattered, and admired in Germany and in Paris—has (during the past season in London) burst upon the critics and amateurs, and filled them with a perfect passion of wonder and delight. Her performance at the Philharmonic concerts took a brilliant audience by storm. Joachim, Hallé, and Viennemps pronounce Madame Norman-Neruda a violinist of the very highest order."

In spite of this absurd puff, it is a fact that Madame Norman-Neruda is one of the very finest violinists of the day. It is to this lady that the honour of leading the quartets will belong at the new series of Monday Popular Concerts, the first of which takes place on Nov. 8: pianist, Herr Paner; vocalist, Miss Blanche Cole. The programme of the first concert includes Mendelssohn's quartet in D major (Madame Norman-Neruda, Messrs. Ries, Holmes, and Piatti), Beethoven's sonata in B flat, and Beethoven's detsonata in B flat (Madame Neruda, Herr Paner). Conductor, Mr. Benedict.

The afternoon performances of English opera have been resumed at the Crystal Palace, under the direction, as heretofore, of Mr. George Perren. These entertainments were originated, it will be remembered, in June last, when a temporary stage was fitted up in the concert-hall. The winter concerts having now been recommenced, it has been found necessary to change the scene of the operatic performances from the concert-hall to the little theatre constructed on the north side of the great transept, which, small though the theatre itself may be, furnishes accommodation for between three and four thousand persons. The opera given at the first performance was Balfe's "Rose of Castile," with Madame Florence Lancia as the Queen (alias Elvira, the "Rose of Castile"). The solos belonging to this character were given by Madame Lancia with much effect, especially the rondo, "O, were I the Queen of Spain;" the ballad, "the Convent Cell;" the solo, "I'm but a Simple Peasant Maid;" and the florid air, "O joyous, happy day." Miss Annie Goddard, as Donna Carmen, acted and sang with much vivacity—her song, "Though love's the greatest plague in life," being encored. Mr. Perren, as the Prince (alias Manuel the muleteer), gave his music with great spirit, and one of his ballads was received with much applause. Mr. Edward Connell was Don Pedro, Mr. Dussek Corri the courtier (Don Florio), and Mrs. Aynsley Cook the Duchess of Calatrava. The performance throughout was well received, and the opera was to be repeated on Friday—"The Bohemian Girl" being announced for Wednesday. The fine Crystal Palace orchestra is conducted by Mr. Manns.

A series of six monthly concerts of chamber music has been commenced at Brixton (at the Angell Town Institution) by Mr. Ridley Prentice. The scheme includes stringed quartets and pianoforte music, concerted and solo, by the great masters—Mr. H. Blagrove and Mr. Weist Hill being the first violins, and Mr. Prentice the pianist.

TWO CHELTENHAM BAKERS were, on Monday, fined 45 each, and the costs, for adulterating their bread with alum. Their names are Jabez Chambers and John Morgan.

WORKING MEN'S COLLEGE.—The sixteenth session of this college was opened on Monday evening with an address from the Rev. S. D. Maurice, its Principal. The rev. gentleman in the course of his remarks referred to the opinion which was, he said, so frequently put forward by some of the best and wisest men in the country that parents should be compelled to send their children to school, and expressed his concurrence in that view as one which appeared to him to be perfectly reasonable. But no matter to what extent the State might take a child under its tutelage, still the influence of home teaching must be better than that of the school, however good. He would impress, therefore, on his hearers, who were receiving adult education in that college, that they should feel the responsibility which attached to them in regard to providing education for the children under their care, and that they should do for them what the State could not possibly effect. He would also point out that it was never too late to learn, and the great importance of having the wife leagued with the husband in the work of communicating instruction to their children. The rev. gentleman concluded his address by informing the meeting that the Rev. J. S. Brewer had consented to fill the office of vice-president of the college for the ensuing year, and by expressing a hope that the institution might continue to progress as it had during the last few years. Mr. Brewer then briefly commented on the prospects of the course of instruction proposed to be carried out during the ensuing year, and read a list of the certificates and honours which had been awarded to members of the institution during the last twelve months. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Mr. Ames, Mr. Flower, and Mr. Gardiner, who dilated on the advantages to be derived from the study of law, history, physiology, and other branches of knowledge on which lectures would be delivered during the session which they had met to inaugurate. The proceedings terminated with a few words from Mr. Hughes, M.P., who congratulated the college on the success which it had already achieved and its prospects for the future.

MR. ROEBUCK ON THE "WORKING MAN."

ADDRESSING a meeting at the Dewsbury Mechanics' Institute, on Tuesday, Mr. Roebuck said:—"There are different kinds of working men. Some work with their hands, some with their heads. It has not been my fate to work with my hands; how I may have worked with my head I leave you to judge. I have put myself into the position of a man who has to work with his hands. I have put myself into his house, into his cottage, and I have said to myself, what would conduce to the happiness of that man? I have looked around me, I have glanced through the various classes of society, and I have seen that amongst the upper classes the manners of that class conduce to the happiness of its members. Then, I ask, why should not the manners of the upper class descend to the other classes? Why should the man who makes £200 or £300 a year by his mechanical labour be a rude, coarse, brutal fellow? There is no reason why he should be so. Why should he not be like—ay, I will say like a gentleman? Why should not his house be like my house? When I go home from my labour what do I find? I find a cheerful wife—I find an elegant, educated woman. I have a daughter; she is the same. Why should not you find the same happy influences at home? I want to know when the working man comes from his daily labour to his home, why he should not find his table spread as mine is spread; why he should not find his wife well dressed, cleanly, loving, kind, and his daughter the same; why he should not find his daughter and his wife as I find mine? I want this to sink deeply into the mind of the working man. Depend upon it, if you could induce good, kindly manners amongst you all, if you could be ceremonious gentlemen to your wives, to your women—for I will use that good old English phrase—you would be far happier in your families. Well, then, what conclusion do I draw from this? Ought I not to give working men the means, the intellectual means, of so forming their minds that they may enjoy these things? We all know that many working men earning good wages spend their money in the beerhouse and in drunkenness, instead of in clothing their wives and families. Why should not these men spend their wages as I spend my small stipend, in intellectual pleasures, in joining with my family in intellectual pursuits? Why should not working men, after enjoying their dinners and thanking God for what they have got, turn their attention to intellectual enjoyments instead of going out to get drunk in the nearest pothouse? Depend on it, these things ought to go to the heart of a working man; and he is not a friend to the working man who talks to him and makes him believe that he is a great man in the State, and who don't tell him what are the duties of his position. The working man has now got political power, and now there is a hurry-scurry everywhere about his education. People say now that the Government must interfere, although three years ago they abused me for saying the same thing. Yes, Government must interfere; and the working man must be taught, if England is to remain what England is and ought to be. Working men ought to know their duties. What are those duties? These duties are to know the circumstances which regulate their own lives, the happiness of their own lives. Their duty is to know that, and so to use their power that they shall conduce as far as possible to the general happiness of the country. The working man is educated to be a gentleman. Mark the phrase—understand the word. A gentleman means a man of gentle manners; a gentleman means a man of enlarged knowledge, who does to his neighbour what he wishes his neighbour to do to himself. He is kind and gentle in all his intercourse with the rest of the world, and he sinks himself when he is considering the benefit of the community. I want the working man to elevate himself to that condition; and I ask, is not there something in this very institution to lead him to do that?"

THE ROYAL HUMANE SOCIETY.

AT a late meeting of the Royal Humane Society an unusually large number of cases in which persons who had risked their own lives in saving others from drowning were brought under the cognisance of the society, and rewarded. The silver medalion was voted to Dennis Holland, able seaman of her Majesty's ship *Orwell*, for saving John O'Neil, of the same ship, under the following circumstances:—On Aug. 11 last, while at Waterford, the man O'Neil, while getting into his boat, slipped and fell overboard into a depth of water of 6½ fathoms, the tide running past the ship at the time at the rate of three knots an hour. Holland, who was in the waist of the ship at the time, immediately jumped over after and succeeded in getting hold of him by the hair; but O'Neil, who was struggling violently, grasped him by the throat with both hands, and they both went down together. Holland, however, succeeded in making O'Neil relax his hold, but still retaining his grasp of the man's hair. On rising to the surface, Holland kept him up until he caught a rope thrown to him from the ship, which he held until a boat took them both in, much exhausted from their lengthened struggle (about eight or ten minutes) in the water. The bronze medalion of the society was awarded to Hugh McMillan, coastguardman, for jumping into the water from the pier at Ardrossan harbour with all his clothes and boots on and saving Lewis Steel, a boy, who had accidentally fallen in; to William Thompson, sub constable of the Irish constabulary, for saving Peter C. Joyce, a sailor, who, while intoxicated, fell into the water at Merchants' Quay, Cork; to Thomas Cannon, a discharged soldier, for saving Mrs. A. B. Curtis, who accidentally fell into the river Thames at Blackwall Pier between the dummy, which was in motion at the time, and the pier, and to William Churchill, a shipwright, for saving a child named Pelham, who fell into the river Aron in 10 ft. of water on the 3rd ult. to Isaac Brown, a boy twelve years of age, for saving a schoolfellow named Eagling, who sank while bathing and was carried into 10 ft. of water at Stoultou, Norfolk; and to Captain T. N. Walker, of the Bengal Staff Corps, for saving four persons under the following circumstances:—On a dark night in January last at Alipon, near Buxa Bhothan and Cocchehar, a native boat was taking to the military station a cart with mess things and a native sentry and mess-cryants. Through the fault of the boatman the

boat began to sink in about 9 ft. or 10 ft. of water, the current being very strong, and the men tumbled into the water; not being able to swim, they were in great danger, but Captain Walker jumped in and succeeded in saving them all one after the other. The thanks of the society inscribed on vellum and on parchment were also given to Joseph Farmer for saving John Thomas Scott, who sank while bathing in the canal at Wolverhampton; to Oliver Dawson, for saving William Jones, who sank while bathing in the canal at Sheffield in 7 ft. of water; to F. W. Roylance, for saving Albert James Jones, who sank while bathing in the sea at Bisphaw, Lancashire; to John Daly, for saving Joseph Sealey, who sank while bathing in the river Stancy, Wexford, in 10 ft. of water; and to Frederick James Pearce, for saving H. E. Mulock, who fell into the river Allen, Wimborne, Dorsetshire, in 6 ft. of water. Pecuniary rewards were also given to Henry Saville for saving Frederick Welwyn, and to R. T. Hayward for saving Lucretia Hayes.

THE AMATEUR HIGHWAYMAN.

ON Saturday last, at the Petty Sessions for the Cambridge division of the county, a man about twenty-three years of age, who first gave the name of Charles Trevor, but whose real name proves to be Horace Wright, was brought up charged with highway robbery under the circumstances below recited. Mr. Deputy Chief Constable Stretten conducted the case, on behalf of the Cambridge-shire constabulary. The prisoner, who was at first unprovided with legal assistance, was most stolid in his demeanour throughout. He was attired in a peculiarly-cut suit of black and jack boots; in truth, he would appear to have copied, as nearly as he could, the costume of a highwayman of the last century. He wore spectacles, and, at the time of the robbery, spurs, but these had been taken away from him by the police. A number of witnesses were called to depose to the facts we recently reported. Mr. Deputy Chief Constable Stretten said that about mid-day on Sunday last the prisoner was brought in custody to witness's office at Cambridge. Asked him his name and address, and he said, "Charles Trevor, medical student, 74, Albany-street, London." On Monday, the prisoner having first made a verbal statement, expressed a wish to make it in writing. Witness properly cautioned him, and then supplied him with writing materials. The prisoner then wrote as follows:—"I, Horace Wright, hereby declare that the following statement is correct and true. That I, on Friday evening last, at four o'clock, did hire a horse from the riding-school in South-street, Grosvenor-square. I did leave London on that said horse impressed with the idea that I was riding to deathless fame. My intention was to ride to York, and, after I had reached my destination, to return home, and trust in God to be received into the arms of my family again, they knowing the affliction under which I labour. I further declare that I had no control whatsoever over my mind, nor was it in my power to deter myself from committing this rash act. I was dragged on by an irresistible fate to achieve the purpose settled in my mind, and I declare on my oath that I would rather have sacrificed my earthly existence than give up the idea so firmly stamped upon my brain, and now I would rather die the death of a mad dog than it should have occurred. HORACE WRIGHT." Mr. Stretten continued: The prisoner had had communication with his friends, and it was found that he had been medical assistant to Dr. Clark, of 21, Gerrard-street, Soho. The manager to Mr. Manrighy, who keeps the Riding-School in South-street, Grosvenor-square, a person named Payne, had come to Cambridge, claimed and identified the horse, and it was given up to him. When the prisoner gave him the written statement he observed, "There, I dare say the people will laugh when it is read, but it's quite correct for all that," and added that he thought his friend ought to put him under some restraint; for if he was liberated he should go and do the same again. The prisoner continued that it was only last November that he stopped a carriage at Henley, in Oxfordshire, under precisely similar circumstances. He made no concealment, and repeated that he wished to be put under restraint. Had ascertained it to be the fact that he had committed the robbery in Oxfordshire, and was sentenced to a month's imprisonment.—Mr. Fordham: "By whom?"—Prisoner: "Mr. Justice Hannen." Mr. Stretten: "Yes; and his Lordship gave the prisoner a severe lecture." Prisoner (to Mr. Stretten): "You have omitted something I said. You had better add it."—Mr. Stretten: "You said about six weeks ago you hired a horse for four or five days, and pursued the same course: that you went to Hastings."—Prisoner: "No; I said that I rode over the same course as of late; that I went through Hertfordshire, taking the St. Albans-road for London." This was all the evidence offered; and the Chairman, addressing the prisoner, said he would be committed to take his trial at the ensuing assizes for assaulting one Blanche Perkins, putting her in bodily fear, and robbing her of one sovereign.

POLICE.

A PECCANT POSTMAN.—At the Mansion House, on Monday, Joseph Clayton, wearing the uniform of the General Post Office, was charged before Alderman Sir Robert Carden with being drunk while in charge of her Majesty's mails. The prosecution was conducted by a gentleman from the department of the solicitor to the Post Office, who cited an Act of Parliament whereby any person who should be guilty of drunkenness or carelessness while in charge of a mail-cart was liable to a fine of £20. John Edwards, a City police-constable, said on Saturday evening, about six o'clock, he found the prisoner asleep on a mail-cart which was standing in Queen-street, and which contained a large number of letter-bags. He afterwards found that he was drunk, and took him to the police-station. The cart was sent to the Post Office. The prisoner, in his defence, explained that his daily work occupied him from half-past two in the morning till eight at night, and that by the end of the day he was very tired. On this occasion he met a man in the street, and gave him a lift to the Bricklayers' Arms station, where they had some ale and spirits together. He pleaded that he had a wife and four children to support. The solicitor said the prisoner had contravened another section of the act by having men not employed by

the Post Office on his cart. In any case he would be dismissed from his situation. It was stated that the prisoner had been for some years in the service of Mr. Bolton, the contractor for the Post Office, and that he was a steady, sober man. It was quite true that he worked very hard. Sir Robert Carden fined the prisoner in the mitigated penalty of 20s., with the alternative of fourteen days' hard labour. He commented on the cruelty of giving drink to men in charge of horses and carts; and said that the man who had treated the prisoner might have had a dishonest motive in view. It was entirely owing to the vigilance of the City police that the mail-bags were saved and that injury was not done to people in the streets. He hoped that if the man who gave the spirits to the prisoner heard of the case he would do his best to find him some employment. The loss of his situation would be the real penalty in the case.

SHOPKEEPERS VERSUS COSTERMONGERS.—At Clerkenwell, on Monday, a large number of tradesmen, carrying on business in the Caledonian-road, Islington, were summoned by order of Colonel Henderson, the Chief Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis, charged with causing obstructions by exposing their goods for sale in the carriage-way in front of their shops. Inspector Odell watched the case on behalf of the Commissioners of Police, and Mr. Ricketts, solicitor, of Frederick-street, Gray's-inn-road, defended, and pleaded not guilty. The evidence showed that the defendants had exposed their goods in the carriage-way for sale, but the police-sergeant, in cross-examination, stated that the defendants' stalls did not cause more obstruction than the stalls of the costermongers. The Commissioners of Police had issued regulations for allowing costermongers, hawkers, and itinerant trades to expose goods for sale. Near the defendants' shops some costermongers were standing, but they would be removed at the request of any tradesman. He did not, in fact, see any actual obstruction caused. Mr. Ricketts, for the defence, said his clients bitterly complained of these proceedings, and of their being refused rights and privilege which were accorded to costermongers; and he (Mr. Ricketts) must say there appeared to him to be a great show of justice in their complaints. It was most unjust that tradesmen, who paid heavy rates for maintaining and cleansing the roads, should be denied the permission given to costermongers who paid nothing, not even the cost of their gas, but borrowed the tradesmen's light. The Chief Commissioner of the Police had sanctioned the standing of costermongers' barrows and stalls, and had thereby virtually admitted that they had caused no obstruction; yet the magistrate was now asked to decide that game stalls and barrows, when owned by the ratepayers and taxpayers, were an obstruction. Caledonian-road is a wide road—40 ft. wide—and the stalls and the barrows interfere with neither carriages nor foot passengers; they were, therefore, no obstruction, and the summons had not been made out. He (Mr. Ricketts) was aware that the duty of the magistrate was not to make laws, but to administer them; but he contended that the defendants ought not to be convicted of an obstruction so long as the Chief Commissioner, by his orders, practically admitted that no obstruction was created. His (Mr. Ricketts') clients did not wish to have the costermongers removed, quite the contrary, they merely asked to be allowed to enjoy at least equal rights with them. Mr. Barker said he was not there to make the laws, but to administer them; and if the case had been made out in the terms of the summons he should have convicted. It certainly did seem hard on the tradesmen that they should be summoned for doing what the Commissioners ordered the costermongers to do. He then dismissed the summonses.

SAUSAGES AND GLANDERED HORSES.—At Worship-street, on Wednesday, William Blyther, a sausage-maker and spiced-meat dealer, residing at 2, Crescent-cottages, Cambridge-heath-road, attended before Mr. Newton, in answer to a summons taken out by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, which charged him with having unlawfully driven a certain horse suffering from an infectious disease—to wit, glanders—along a certain public highway, contrary to the statute. Mr. B. J. Abbott, solicitor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the society; Mr. G. O. Nash was for the defence. Evidence was called which showed that on Sept. 3 last a man named Prevost, by trade a butcher, purchased a horse for £5 from a man outside the horse fair held on Copenhagen-fields, near the Cattle Market. While on the way to his stables in Islington he was met by the defendant, who accosted him, and, pointing to the horse, said, "That's a knock!" Prevost asked him what he meant by a "knock;" and defendant replied, "The horse is glandered." Prevost said that he did not know what to do with it, that being the case; and defendant at once offered to give him £2 for it. The offer was refused; but, on the following Tuesday, defendant, who had made higher bids for the animal, purchased it of Prevost for £3 5s. About a fortnight afterwards the horse was sold by the defendant to a cab proprietor in Kingsland, who soon discovered that it was suffering from glanders. Defendant would not take it back, and the cabman communicated with the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the horse was ordered to be destroyed. In the stables in the occupation of the defendant two horses were also suffering from chronic glanders. Mr. Newton said that this was one of the worst cases he ever had the misfortune to decide upon; that a dealer in sausages and spiced meats should keep glandered horses was something truly horrible. Mr. Nash, interposing, hoped that the magistrate would not have it inferred that because a man was found dealing with a glandered horse, and that horse was killed, that he made its flesh into sausages. Mr. Newton would not say what he inferred, but would leave the public to decide. The defendant, he said, not only sold one glandered horse, but had two others in his stables, and yet he dealt in sausages and spiced meat. He (Mr. Newton) could not conceive anything more horrible. He convicted the defendant in a penalty of £10, together with the costs, which amount to £3 15s. 6d., or, in default, imprisonment for two months with hard labour. He also ordered that a second summons be taken out in respect of the two horses found in his stables.

A CLERGYMAN "DRUNK AND DISORDERLY."—At Southwark, on Wednesday, the Rev. Henry Bate Jessop, who had given the name of Henry Pochin, a clergyman of the diocese of Ontario, in Canada, was charged with being drunk, at the Canterbury Hall, and assaulting James Haley, the porter employed outside that establishment. The complainant, who had a cut over the right eye, said that about nine o'clock on the previous night he was on duty outside the doors of Canterbury Hall, when he saw the prisoner being ejected by the officer for being drunk and disorderly. He had a walking-stick in his hand, which he flourished about, and attempted to strike the officer with it. Witness told the officer to break it, to prevent his doing any injury with it. That was done, and the prisoner was thrust into the street. He then went away, but a few minutes afterwards returned in a state of great excitement and attempted to force his way into the hall. Witness went up to him and advised him to go away, when he struck him on the eye with the broken point of the walking-stick, cutting him severely. A constable came up at the time and took him into custody. The defendant said he was well known to a celebrated clergyman in London, who was acquainted with his Worship, and who gave him an excellent character as a good preacher. Mr. Partridge told him he was not acquainted with the clergyman he alluded to; and as for his character, the last time he was before him for drunkenness and misconduct his landlady attended and gave him a very bad character. The defendant said he very much regretted being in his present disgraceful position, but ever since the death of his wife and other family losses his mind had been affected. He left his diocese in Canada, travelled through the United States, and came to London; and he thought the excitement had been too great for him. He had made up his mind to leave London and go somewhere in the country, where he could be kept quiet. Mr. Partridge told him he had had every opportunity of doing so for a long time; but, instead of doing that, he went to music-halls and low drinking-houses, conducting himself in a very disgraceful manner. He should remand him for the attendance of the manager of the Canterbury Hall and other evidence. The prisoner was removed to Horse-monger-lane Gaol.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

BANKRUPTS.—W. ADAMS, Fulham-fields, licensed victualler.—W. ASHIE, Piccadilly.—W. G. ATKINS, Notting-hill, saddler.—J. L. B. Brouncker, builder.—J. BLAKEY, Chesham, ironmonger.—W. BRETHERTON, Holloway, builder.—W. BRIDGE, Vauxhall Bridge-road, greengrocer.—B. CHEESE, Westbourne Park, licensed victualler.—S. COOMBS, Britford, carpenter.—H. CUTLER, Burlington-road, hosier.—J. H. DAVIES, Lisson-grove, cheesemonger.—G. S. EALING, Shore-ditch, provision dealer.—W. J. FITCH, Holloway, baker.—F. C. GREENE, Walworth, printer.—Z. HALL, Shore-ditch, general-shopkeeper.—T. HARWOOD, Lower Clapton, traveller.—A. HOBBS, Croydon, farmer.—H. HARRIS, Cambridge-heath, coal and coke dealer.—B. J. HURRELL, Colchester, licensed victualler.—J. JACKSON, Hoxton.—W. JENNINGS, Bernouisey, town-traveller.—T. KIRBY, Leicester, farmer.—W. MICKEN, Gracechurch-street, printer.—J. MEARS, City-road, clerk.—T. H. MOODY, Southwark, C. & MORRELL, Lambeth, commission.—T. MORTON, Commercial-road East, ship joiner.—R. PANK, Old Ford, builder.—J. H. PERCE, Blackfriars, builder.—J. J. PURKISS, Pimlico, perfumer.—J. PURKISS, Romsey, provision merchant.—W. REKVE, Wisbech, farmer.—A. SAMSLEY, Mortlake, linen merchant.—W. STANTON, St. John's-wood, commission agent.—G. SARGENTBODY, Fildgate-street, soda-water manufacturer.—R. S. M. SPRYE, Kensington.—A. M. STEELE, Harrington, bookseller.—D. STEWART, Walworth, publisher.—J. TAYLOR, Southall, estate-dealer.—C. J. W. THOMAS, Bromston, milliner.—D. A. THYNNE, Baywater, shipbroker.—H. S. VINCE, Lewisham, woollen merchant.—G. WALKER, Strand, wine-merchant.—H. WELLS, Chelsea, carpenter.—R. P. WING, Newport-street, butcher.—G. WISE, Watford, grocer.—A. WOOD, Westho, rue Park, greengrocer.—R. WOODLEY, Easton-road, coachsmith.—K. M. S. ANSAT, Liverpool, draper.—M. ASHION, Froxwich, bricklayer.—T. ASHTON, Rochdale, cartier.—H. S. BARNARD, Colchester, saddler.—G. BATES, Appleby, provision dealer.—W. BEAN, Kingston-on-Hull, paperhanger.—J. REDWELL, Hastings, fish and general dealer.—W. BROOKFIELD, Liverpool, bookseller.—S. and E. L. BROOM, Kidderminster, worsted-spinners.—G. E. BROWN, Beeston, upholsterer.—H. BURGESS, Chesham, cheesemonger.—J. BURROW, Bristol, carpenter.—CHAMBERS, Maidstone, carpenter.—S. COLE, East Lulworth, COURTNEY, Hoxton, commercial traveller.—A. POWELL, Hounslow, W. WALKER, jun., Lindley, woollen manufacturer.—J. RUSSELL, Langley, grocer.—J. DAILY, Manchester, fish and game dealer.—H. DARRY, Fife, lodging-house keeper.—S. DEWHURST, Great Driffield, book-keeper.—W. LEBSON and J. WATERMAN, Wragby, cordwainers.—S. DOLING, Gosport, confectioner.—J. EDENS, Luton, wheelwright.—H. ELLERSLAW, Leicester, boot and shoe maker.—W. EMMETT, Chelsea, commission agent.—M. FENTON, Hull, wheelwright.—G. H. FISK, Liverpool, dyer.—W. FROST, Sheffield, forgerman.—J. and T. GARRATT, Lane within Marketfield, manufacturing chemists.—M. FENNEL, Chatter Saint Mary, J. GAY, Guildford, farmer.—W. GILBERT, Lawshall, farmer.—J. GILLET, Chichester, bookseller.—L. GITTINS, Wolverhampton, baker.—J. HANNIBAL, Salford, upholsterer.—M. HARRIS, Bodmin, labourer.—C. HARVEY, Bristol.—W. H. GILBS, Bristol, assistant in a general shop.—H. HEATON, grade-heath, ironfounder.—T. RICKS, St. Just in Roseland, farmer.—G. HOPKINS, Landport, fruiterer.—E. HOWARD, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, commission agent.—W. T. JACKSON, Peterborough, bookseller.—H. JAMES, Notting-ham, cotton spinner.—J. JONES, Bristol, printer.—J. M. JONES, Swansea, auctioneer.—R. JONES, Holyhead, innkeeper.—L. WORTHINGTON, Hartford.—W. JONES, Llanwrst, bookseller.—T. KEAL, Hulme, bricklayer.—J. LEE, Manchester, bookseller.—R. LORD, Manchester, bookseller.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

BANKRUPTS.—T. ALLARD, Caledonian-road, decorator.—T. ASHTON, Camberwell, glove manufacturer.—W. A. and J. BACKHURST, Wood-green, builders.—W. BARRETT, Blackfriars, ironmonger.—J. BARNETT, Blackfriars, Drury-lane, licensed victualler.—G. BEAN, Hornsey, warehouseman.—A. C. BEEBENO, Southampton, draper.—L. BONBERNARD, Clapham-road, commission agent.—G. BRITTON, Reading, plumber.—J. J. BROWN, Dulwich, auctioneer's clerk.—J. BUCK, jun., Plasterer.—W. EASTO, Sheerness, shipwright.—J. W. EMBLETON, Walworth, builder.—E. EUTICHIDI, Blackheath, grocer.—H. J. G. FORSTER, Caledonian-road, grocer.—T. GILKES, Broadway, farmer.—R. GOLDSTEIN, Carbury-street, Regent-street, woollen-dresser.—G. GRACE, South Hampden, baker.—H. HESSEY, Cookham Dean, fruiterer.—S. HUDSON, Clapham, roaddealer.—H. JOHNSON, South Norwood, milliner.—R. JONES, Holborn-Lill, tobacconist.—W. A. LAW, Hackney, sauce manufacturer.—G. LOWMAN, Brixton, upholsterer.—J. MACDONALD, Islington, corn-broker.—W. MARSCALL, Plumstead, carpenter.—W. MITCHELL, Darnford, carpenter.—H. MORGAN, Buckingham gate.—J. J. OSBORNE, Turnham-green, builder.—J. PALMER, and E. NEWENS, Croydon, builders.—J. N. PETERSON, Leadenhall-street, clerk.—J. R. S. FORSTER, Old Ford, commercial traveller.—W. PRIESTMAN, Leadenhall-street, metal-broker's clerk.—G. W. ROWLEY, Brickton, trimming manufacturer.—G. RUMFOLD, Camberwell, bricklayer.—J. H. SCHIEP, Hampstead-road, bootmaker.—J. B. SHEPHERD, Chelsea, plant-forte tuner.—C. SILK, Waterloo-road, pork butcher.—J. J. SPELLER, Lambeth, fishmonger's assistant.—J. STAINES, Minories, wine cooper.—B. J. STANNARD, Bayswater, wine merchant.—J. BRIGGS, One-st, cloth manufacturer.—J. CLARK, Spalding, blacksmith.—T. CLAPHAM, Manningham, bookseller.—J. DALE, Leiston, coachbuilder.—T. DAVIES, Ebbw Vale, grocer.—P. DUNCAN, Barnsley, Yorkshire, cabinetmaker.—S. F. EMERY, Wednesfield.—H. J. EVANS, Leamster, grocer.—J. FARRER, Sheffield, headmaster.—J. H. FAWCETT, Huddersfield, plumber.—G. FIRTH, Birkenshaw, general dealer.—J. HAUGH, Hornly, cloth manufacturer.—J. HANCOCK, Kidsgrove, baker.—E. HENRY, Nantyglo, contractor.—G. HULEHOUSE, Liverpool, hacheler.—W. JONES, Bristol, brewer.—A. D. LANE, Northwick, victualler.—T. LEWIS, Merthyr Tydfil, tailor.—E. MOSS, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—J. MORRIS, Baginbun, innkeeper.—R. NAPPER, Galhamton, carpenter.—J. L. O'LEA, Freemantle, draper.—R. FILCHER, Dover.—W. RAMSDEN, Warley, common heaver.—J. READ, Tonbridge, plumber.—W. ROSS, Dartington, puddler.—J. SMITH, Oldham watchmaker.—R. S. SFEED, Croft, commission agent.—H. STUART, Scholes Wigan engineer.—B. THEWLISS, Oldham, bookseller.—E. TUBER, Penwortham, leatherer.—J. TURNER, Birmingham, clerk.—W. UPTON, West Harlepool, spirit merchant.—F. WALTON, Castle Northwich, bookseller.—P. WATSON, Whitby, spirit merchant.—J. WEAYER, Wolverhampton, victualler.—T. WILLIAMS, Glas-y-pwll, corn merchant.—C. WINSPEAK, Jarro-upon-Tyne, ship-repairer.—G. SMANE, Cardiff, beer-house-keeper.

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